

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For SEPTEMBER, 1781.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

A Striking Likeness of HYDE PARKER, Esq.

AND

An accurate Engraving of the HEBRIDES, OR WESTERN ISLES.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.

Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched; or any single Volume to complete Sets.

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London Mag. Sept. 1791.



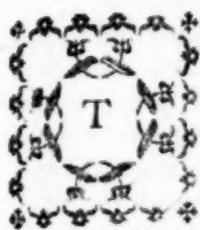
HYDE PARKER. Esq.

Vice Adm^l. of the Blue.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1781.

MEMOIRS OF HYDE PARKER, ESQ. VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE
BLUE, &c.

(With an engraved portrait from a drawing after the life.)



HIS gallant naval officer is descended from an antient and respectable family in the county of Warwick. The dignity of a baronet was conferred on one of his ancestors by King Charles II. in the year 1681. The present possessor of that hereditary honour is, the Rev. Sir Henry Parker, rector of Glympton and Rutherford Gray, in Oxfordshire, a single gentleman near eighty years of age and elder brother to our brave admiral, who is heir apparent to his titles and estate.

The same year which formed a new æra in the British history by the accession of the illustrious House of Hanover to the throne of these realms, gave birth to the hero, who was destined at a future period to signalize himself in the support of the rights and dignity of two august monarchs of that house, his late and his present majesty, by encountering their's, and his country's enemies on the ocean.

We are not able to ascertain the exact time when Mr. Hyde Parker first entered into his majesty's service, nor the date of his first commission as commander: an earnest desire to fulfil our promise to the public, by giving striking resemblances of those brave officers in the land and sea service who have signalized themselves by their zeal, activity, and heroic ardour against the enemies of our country in the present war, as soon as possible after the glorious events have happened, absolutely forbids the delay which is requisite to search into records so many years back, for the proofs of early valour given by our veteran in his youth. We shall therefore lay before our readers only such brilliant actions of his life as we

find well authenticated from the time of his being commander of a line of battle ship.

About the month of May 1761, the British government received advice, that the French had built an uncommon kind of warlike vessels called *Prames*, fourteen of which were equipping in their different ports. Each of these vessels had two decks, on the lower were mounted twenty-six guns, 32 pounders—and on the other, three mortars; they were of a great length and breadth, but drew very little water; they were rigged after the manner of a ketch, and calculated to do a great deal of mischief by running into harbours to cut out, or set fire to merchant ships, and to annoy trading vessels on our coasts; they were likewise proper for making a descent with a land force, and for this purpose troops were to be embarked on board of them. But in the expedition against the Island of Aix, under Commodore Keppel (the present Admiral) Captain Hyde Parker, who then commanded the Buckingham a 70 gun ship, by his intrepid valour and good conduct, obliged six of the prames, which had fired upon our ships with success, to retire with disgrace under the cannon of Oleron. Captain Parker was highly applauded for this service by Sir Thomas Stanhope, and it was the more enterprising, because it was effected by the long boats of our men of war, and such small sloops as could sail in shallow water to cover the operation, Captain Parker being in the first boat. The French made no figure with their prames after this action.

The Buckingham was put out of commission after the peace of 1763, but in the following year, Captain Hyde Parker was appointed commander of the

the Grafton, another 70 gun ship. In 1778, he was removed to the Invincible of 74 guns, and promoted to the rank of Rear-admiral of the Blue. In 1779, he hoisted his flag on board the Conqueror, which ship formed one of the divisions of the grand fleet under the command of Admiral Byron in the engagement with the French fleet off Grenada on the 6th of July, when the French fleet, though greatly superior to the British, fled, after receiving considerable damage. The ships in Rear-Admiral Parker's division suffered most in this conflict, being more closely engaged with the enemy than the rest of the fleet.

Soon after this action, Vice-Admiral Barrington returned home, and Rear-Admiral Parker became second in command, when being on the Leeward Island station he exerted himself with such activity and judgement in the disposition of his cruisers, that they took a surprising number of French and American ships in the months of August and September. In the following month, Admiral Byron resigned the command of the fleet to Rear-Admiral Parker, who then shifted his flag to the Princess Royal of 90 guns. Between the 18th and the 22d, the fleet destroyed ten sail of French merchant ships and took nine, in Port-Royal Bay, being part of a convoy from Marseilles for Martinique. They likewise took three French frigates, on their passage from St. Vincent's to Martinique, the largest carrying 36 guns, and commanded by Commodore Gallissiere.

Sir George Brydges Rodney being appointed commander in chief of his majesty's fleet in the West-Indies arrived at Gros-Islet Bay in March 1780, and took the command accordingly. On the 16th of April he engaged the French fleet, commanded by the Comte de Guichen, in Port-Royal Bay, and obliged the enemy after a severe conflict to take shelter under Guadaloupe. In this action Sir George was ably supported by Rear-Admiral Parker, whose ship was damaged by a close engagement with the enemy's van, but several of their ships in that station were greatly disabled and obliged to bear away. This was the last action in the West-Indies, in which Rear-Admiral Parker was concerned; for on the 1st

of July, he sailed for England, bringing with him dispatches from Sir G. Rodney. In the month of October last, his majesty was pleased to reward his signal services by promoting him to the rank of Vice-admiral of the Blue. And finally, being appointed to the command of a squadron, to convoy home the Baltick fleet, he fell in with a Dutch squadron of superior force, and gained a glorious victory on the 6th of August last, for the particulars of which, we refer our readers to page 398 of our Magazine for that month; having only to add the following pathetic anecdote. The vice-admiral has the happiness to have a son who pursues the same career of glory as his father; this gallant young officer in the year 1776, commanded his majesty's frigate the Phoenix, and with the assistance of the Roebuck, Captain Hammond, and the Tartar, Captain Ommancy, frigates, likewise under his orders, he boldly forced his way through the Chevaux de Frize, the forts of Washington and Lee, and several batteries up the North river at New-York; for which signal service his majesty was pleased to confer upon him the order of knighthood. In the engagement with the Dutch squadron, Sir Hyde Parker commanded the Latona frigate, and being stationed behind the line of battle, to tow out any ship that might be disabled, was obliged to check his natural ardour, and remain an inactive spectator of the action. In this situation he could know nothing of what passed on board the Fortitude, the admiral's ship. As soon as the engagement was over, he went on board her, and the interview between our veteran chief, and this his most deserving son, it is said, was one of the most affecting that can be conceived. The son, as soon as his boat was within hail of the Fortitude; had called out, What cheer, my lads? How is the admiral? The answer was, "Safe and well." His father who had reclined on a sofa on the quarter deck, after the fatigues of the day, no sooner was informed that his son was coming up the side of the ship, than he advanced to meet him, and in the moment of embracing, exclaimed with fervour, "Well, my boy, have I done my duty?" the son in the transport of joy could make no reply—their mutual tears and those of the spectators, supplied

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plied the place of words.—Sorry we are to close these imperfect memoirs with an authentic, mortifying fact. The admiral has retired in great disgust. It seems he required that a fire-ship (which lay in readiness at Sheerness before the action) should join him: owing to some strange mistake this requisition was not complied with, and when his Majesty and the Prince of Wales honoured him with a visit, on board his ship, which was one of the strongest marks of royal approbation that could be given, he told the king and the prince, that with the assistance of the fire-ship, he could have destroy-

ed four of the disabled Dutch men of war.—The king's astonishment at this intelligence was inconceivable. The admiral afterwards offered his service to command the fleet again, if the reinforcements were made that he pointed out; the re-inforcements were made to his wish; but when he applied for the command, he was told his offer came too late. It was given to Commodore Keith Stewart, and this appointment only served to confirm the admiral's suspicion, that Stewart was sent out as a looker on, while he was on his cruise, before he met the Dutch fleet.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XLVIII.

Somnia neque sua neque aliena de se negligebat. Philippensi acie quamvis statuisset non egredi tabernaculum propter valetudinem, egressus est tamen, amici somnio monitus; cessitque res prosperè, quando captis castris, lectica ejus quasi ibi cubans remansisset, concursu hostium confessa atque lacerata est. Suetonius.

"Dreams, whether his own or those of others concerning himself, he never neglected. In the field of Philippi, although he had resolved not to go out of his tent, on account of his health, he did however go out of it, being warned by a Dream of one of his friends; and the event was happy, when the camp being taken, his bed, as if he had remained lying in it, was pierced and torn by a concourse of the enemy."

THE remarkable circumstance in the motto to this paper is related of *Octavius Caesar Augustus*; and as there is no reason to doubt of the seriousness and fidelity of the historian, it has disposed my mind to think of Sleep and Dreaming.

The Psalmist's reflection, that we "are fearfully and wonderfully made," is a stroke of just and awful eloquence. In truth, man is in every part of his nature a mystery; and after all the observations and systems of philosophers, there is very little known with clear and distinct certainty. A multitude of curious facts is collected in "Wanley's Wonders of the little World Man"—which a noble lord of my acquaintance has constantly by him as an inexhaustible fund of entertainment. But the essence and cause and reason of these facts cannot be discovered by human sagacity.

Sleep, to which we are so much habituated, which in the dawn of our existence is the employment of the greatest part of our time; and in the whole course of our lives, occupies a large proportion of it, if the words

employment and occupy can with propriety be applied to that state—Sleep when considered with attention is one of the most unaccountable and marvellous things in our whole œconomy.

In the mythology of the ancients, Sleep is very well represented as the brother of Death, the one having much resemblance of the other. Sleep is called in our own language, the image of Death; and Shakespeare gives it a still stronger epithet, "the death of each day's life." It is indeed striking to think, that in the usual course of existence we never are four and twenty hours together in perfect consciousness; but that life, in the full sense of the word, is broken off continually at certain short periods, when we resign ourselves to a totally different state of being. When in a gloomy frame I have sat up late in the night, under dreary apprehensions, frightened to lie down and sink into helplessness and forgetfulness. In vain shall we endeavour to watch the moment at which we pass from Waking to Sleeping, and expect that we shall be equally conscious of the change as we are of other transitions,

transitions, such as that of being separated from land, and swimming in water. There is in Sleep a kind of insensibility which is absolutely incompatible with our perceiving it. Had a man never experienced Sleeping and waking again, he would shrink as much from Sleep, as we all do from death; and therefore I please myself with a comfortable analogy, by thinking that our Creator gives us every night and day an instance of a change of existence, which though it seems at first to put an end to bodily activity and mental vivacity, does yet restore both with additional vigour. Should not this miniature example, this model of death, persuade us that the last Sleep of man will be similar, and that he shall awake in a bright morning of immortality. I acknowledge, however, that independent of Revelation, and above all of the illustrious proof exhibited in the resurrection of our SAVIOUR Jesus Christ, after being dead and buried, this hope would not be sufficiently strong in all states of mind.

In what manner Sleep produces such benignant effects upon the human constitution as it generally does, I cannot discover myself, nor have I found it discovered by others. For the pulse is higher when we are asleep than when we are awake; and the faculties of the mind are oftener in keener exercise. But there is no doubt of the fact; and accordingly, one of the chief articles of refined luxury is agreeable and elegant accommodation during the time appropriated to repose. I have sometimes been apt to laugh when I contemplated a bed-room with all its contrivances, and thought of deliberately pulling off my clothes, shutting out the light, and laying myself down for six, seven, or eight hours. It seemed to be a very strange practice while I could abstract the idea of its effects so often experienced.

I cannot help thinking that Sleep is one of the best enjoyments allowed to us in our present state. *Shakespeare* seems to have been fully sensible of its value, as appears from the soliloquies of *Henry IV.* and *Macbeth* upon that subject, in which there are so many pleasing images introduced as shew that the poet had felt it as more than a negative good. *Thomson* therefore, is in my opinion, in the wrong, when he treats it with contempt and censure:

“And is there aught in Sleep can charm the wife,

To lie in dull oblivion, losing half
The precious moments of too short a life.”

Could life be passed in the perpetual acquisition of knowledge and virtue, the moments spent in mere agreeable existing might be considered as lost. But as that is not permitted to us, Sleep may be as justifiable as many waking occupations, the sole object of which is to amuse.

Absolute, unfeeling, and unconscious, or as it is well expressed, “dead Sleep,” to be sure cannot charm either the wise or the foolish. But that kind of Sleep is not in any degree a matter of choice; so that he who is thus fixed cannot be upbraided in *Thomson's* words with

“Falsely luxurious will not man awake,”

for he has no *will* either for or against it, and no *power* to awake. We are equally passive too in Sleep during which we have pleasant dreams; but the time so employed cannot properly be charged with “dull oblivion,” for we are then as happy as in most situations when awake, so that it has been made an ingenious metaphysical question, whether a man who should pass half his life miserably asleep, and the other half happily awake, or in the reverse way, should be really considered as happy or miserable. For my own part supposing a man to be equally conscious of agreeable sensations when asleep as when awake, I should reckon one half of such a supposed life an exact counterbalance to the other; for I require consciousness of being happy to the perfection of happiness, and I do not allow those to be happy whom I see sporting in thoughtless gaiety. But such a consciousness or power of reflexion could not subsist in Sleep, and a life so completely divided between happiness and misery would be that of two distinct beings alternately existing in the same body. Let not any of my readers superficially start when I talk of *beings* distinct from *body*. I have learned from Mr. Locke in his *Essay on Human Understanding*, and am convinced from reflexion that we have as clear an idea of spirit as of body, the substance of body or matter being something wherein the many sensible qualities which affect our senses subsist, and the substance of spirit being something wherein those operations which

1781.

we experience in ourselves of thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of motion, subsist.

But that kind of Sleep of which we are conscious, over which we have power, and which is truly luxurious, is Slumbering, or the state between Sleeping and Waking. Most of my readers, I suppose, have felt this; and the unwillingness to be deprived of it cannot be more feelingly expressed than in *Solomon's* speech of the sluggard: "Yet a little Sleep, a little Slumber, a little folding of the hands to Sleep." There is an eagerness of intreaty for solace in these words; we see a man of indolent enjoyment hugging himself. The state which I have just now been describing is so agreeable, that I have heard of men who ordered themselves to be called at different hours in the night that they might have more frequently the pleasure of falling asleep. A colonel of the guards told me a very good anecdote of a brother officer of that elegant class, who when called by his servant whom he had ordered to come at six, and being told that it was five minutes from that hour, then said he, "Shut the window-boards, let down the curtains, and come and call me when those five minutes are out."

The pleasure of Slumbering and Sleeping must, however, like every other pleasure of sense be taken in moderation, according to every one's constitution, the diversity of which as to the requisite quantity of Sleep is most remarkable. He who finds himself enervated and unfit for the duties of life, by lying too much in bed, ought resolutely to exert his power of activity, and deny himself a gratification which interferes with the purposes of his being. But while that gratification makes him not a worse, but perhaps a better member of society, let him enjoy it and be thankful for the blessing.

Sleep itself, however inexplicable, is yet less mysterious than Dreaming, the frequent if not the constant effect of it, as to which philosophers have puzzled themselves with a variety of conjectures. An ancient poet says "Dreams are from Jove," and in the Sacred Writings, though we have no general declaration upon the subject, we find *Job* saying to the Almighty, "Thou scarest me with Dreams," and it is not

to be supposed, that he would ascribe bad dreams to Divine agency upon the soul, and not believe the same of good Dreams. *Baxter* has given us a curious theory of Dreaming, in which he ascribes it to the agency of inferior spirits, and seems more positive in his opinion of the soul's perpetual passiveness in Sleep than I think he is warranted to be, or is suitable to the general modesty of his character as a writer.

In my opinion, the operations of the soul in Sleep, like those when we are awake, are sometimes entirely its own, and sometimes, though rarely, are influenced by superior intelligence. How to distinguish between the one and the other I cannot tell. But I believe if we would apply ourselves with constancy to the recollection of our Dreams, a habit of remembering what has passed in Sleep would be formed, and if we would register what we remember, and observe the consequences, we might attain to a good degree of probability in judging of them.

That the interpretation of Dreams was a science very carefully studied by certain wise men in some of the ancient nations, is too well attested to be denied; and supposing the means of acquiring it to be withheld, that would neither disprove its having once existed, nor convince us that it will not exist again. I will not go so far as a metaphysician of my acquaintance, who maintains that every thing which we can conceive, actually *is* somewhere. But, according to the common proverb, I hold that "What has been may be." So far I go in arguing. But I have had facts as to future events communicated by Dreams in these latter days, so well authenticated that I believe them.

When I avow such a belief it may be necessary for my protection against ridicule, to shield myself under great authority—that of *Addison*, who though in one of his Spectators he with his admirable good sense, admonishes his readers not to be disturbed by every trifling Dream, yet in another he thus expresses himself:

"I must not omit that argument for the excellency of the soul, which I have seen quoted out of *Tertullian*, namely, its power of divining in Dreams. That several such divinations have been made,

made, none can question who believes the Holy Writings, or who has but the least degree of a common historical faith; there being innumerable instances of this nature in several authors, both ancient and modern, sacred and profane. Whether such dark prefaces, such visions of the night proceed from any latent power in the soul during this her state of abstraction, or from any communication with the Supreme Being, or from any operation of subordinate spirits has been a great dispute among the learned; the matter of fact is, I think, incontestible, and has been looked upon as such by the greatest writers who have been never suspected either of superstition or enthusiasm."

To think in this manner is to augment our existence, as instead of rec-

knowing a third of our life mere waste, we habituate ourselves to attend to the result of our hours past in Sleep, and to recover out of the mass of thought produced during that period, very often amusement, and sometimes useful instruction, nor are we to be without expectation that at some extraordinary times we may have impressions made upon our minds in Sleep so strong as may persuade us to act in consequence of them, and thereby to attain good or avoid evil. *Suetonius* has not informed us of the particulars of the Dream by which *Octavius* was warned; whether it was a plain notification of danger, or something that required interpretation. But the emperor we see acted wisely in paying such regard to it as to change his purpose; for by doing so, he escaped being cut in pieces,

THE SUMMER THEATRE.

ON Tuesday evening, Sept. 4th, was performed at the Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket (for the first time) the long-promised musical farce of *The Agreeable Surprise*, written by Mr. O'Keeffe. The dramatic personæ of which are,

Sir Felix Friendly	<i>Mr. Wilson.</i>
Compton	<i>Mr. Bannister.</i>
Eugene	<i>Mr. Wood.</i>
Chicane	<i>Mr. Webb.</i>
Thomas	<i>Mr. Stevens.</i>
John	<i>Mr. Egan.</i>
Cudden	<i>Mr. Kenny.</i>
Stump	<i>Mr. Painter.</i>
Lingo	<i>Mr. Edwin.</i>
Mrs. Cheshire	<i>Mrs. Webb.</i>
Cowslip	<i>Mrs. Wells.</i>
Fringe	<i>Mrs. Pouffin.</i>
Laura	<i>Miss Harper.</i>

Servants, Peasants, &c.

ACCOUNT of the Plot, &c. of the Piece.

After an overture composed by Dr. Arnold, which was received with great applause, the curtain drew up, and discovered Sir Felix and Compton over a bowl of punch, while the peasants were dancing and making merry on a lawn, represented in a very fine perspective scene, painted by Mr. Rooker.

The peasants soon after retire, and the gentlemen enter into conversation, by which it appears that Compton had formerly been a rich merchant, and had taken Sir Felix into partnership, but that afterwards, on the war breaking out, they had dissolved their connection, Compton fitting out privateers to cruise against the enemies of his country, while Sir Felix contrived to carry on the business, and that while the former had lost

his all, the latter had acquired a large fortune, and retired from business.—Here also the audience is informed, that Compton had an only daughter, Laura, whom Sir Felix had educated as a foundling, and that Sir Felix had an only son, who had been brought up as the son of Compton, and that Sir Felix intends them that day to be married, it being, as he expresses it, a day trebly joyous, as it is his birth-day, harvest-home, and his son and his friend's daughter's wedding-day; but which happiness he proposes for some time to conceal from the lovers, that the Agreeable Surprise may be so much the greater.—The young couple, Laura and Eugene, are then discovered making mutual professions of love, but are interrupted by Sir Felix, who informs Laura he intends that day to marry her to his son.—The second act opens with a conversation between Mrs. Cheshire (an old widow, who keeps a cheselonger's shop in the Borough) and her attorney, who had just arrived in her gig; after which she dispatches a letter, with proposals to Eugene either to accept her hand, or discharge the money he is in her debt. The receipt of this letter disconcerts the young gentleman; but he falls on a device to turn her into ridicule, by sending a whisper amongst the servants that she is a Russian prince's, who having killed a knight of the holy Roman empire, has fled in disguise. This has the effect he intends, and produces one of the most truly farcical and laughable scenes ever presented; after which the piece concludes, by Sir Felix and Compton discovering themselves to their different children, and joining their hands, while they persuade Mrs. Cheshire to accept Mr. Chicane, which she agrees to.

REFLECTIONS

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

REFLECTIONS ON THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

Ita illi ipsi doctrinæ, studiis, & sapientiæ dediti, ad hominum utilitatem suam intelligentiam prudentiamque potissimum conferunt. Ob eamque causam, eloqui copiose, modo prudenter, melius est quam vel acutissime sine eloquentiâ cogitare: quod cogitatio in se ipsâ vertitur, eloquentia complectitur eos quibuscum communitate juncti sumus.

CICERO.

THERE are some arts, which though universally allowed to be rational and worthy the attention of a sensible being, are yet neglected by those to whom they are most necessary, and the study of them put off as better becoming their neighbour than themselves.

The mind of man has been so formed for the good of society, and to promote the intercourse of individuals, that to please and instruct mankind is the surest source of pleasure to ourselves, and no happiness can be so lasting as that which arises from the consciousness of having benefited or improved our fellow-creatures; yet the art of pleasing in conversation, that art by which we are principally enabled to receive and communicate this pleasure, is cultivated only by the few who have learnt to surmount the prejudices of the multitude.

If therefore, in the course of the following observations, the obstacles which have impeded the progress of it are pointed out, or if the acquisition of it is in any degree facilitated, the utility of them is too evident to need any apology for their introduction.

It will, I believe, be found upon enquiry, that pride, which is indeed the author of almost every evil action, is the principal cause of the neglect with which this art has been secretly treated by mankind. The same principle that prompts a man to revenge an insult which he supposes to be offered to his honour, prevents him from taking the necessary pains to render himself agreeable to his acquaintance and the world. He looks upon every attempt to meliorate or soften the qualities with which he is endued, as contrary to the dignity of his nature, and unworthy of the character he has resolved to support. His own temper and abilities, however ungovernable or

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however faulty he is determined to admire, and imputes the want of that admiration in others, to an error in their judgment or the envy of those qualifications, which he supposes must every day remind them of their inferiority. Thus persuaded of the rectitude of his own disposition, and convinced that the praise which is due to his merit, is withheld only by envy or caprice, instead of endeavouring to obtain applause by an attention to the pleasure and amusement of the company, he affects to look with equal indifference of their censure or admiration, and having learned to neglect, he soon forgets to aim at pleasing them by his conversation. This principle is indeed so absurd, that none will confess themselves to be actuated by it, though there are few who do not in some measure feel its influence.

The ardour and warmth with which an opinion once advanced is commonly supported, are equally repugnant to the ease and pleasure of a company. Conversation, if rightly attended to, might be made to serve the noblest of purposes, by calling forth from their native obscurity, those abilities which would otherwise have remained unknown and unregarded! by inspiring others with a proper emulation to exert those talents which they are known to possess; and by assisting reason in her researches after hidden or obscure truths. It will appear to be particularly adapted to forward and direct us in our enquiries after truth, when it is considered that we are all finite beings, furnished with different kinds of knowledge, exerting different degrees of attention, one discovering consequences which escape another, none taking in the whole concatenation of causes and effects, and most comprehending but a very small part, each comparing what he observes with a different criterion, and each reserving it to a different purpose.

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An ingenuous communication of our sentiments to each other, as it makes us acquainted with opinions of the existence of which we were before ignorant, and shews us the fallacy of arguments upon which we had confidently relied, is to be reckoned amongst the number of those advantages which may be derived from the circulation of learning and the progress of society amongst us. It is however a misfortune frequently lamented, that admiration not improvement is the object most sought after in conversation and that men talk rather to persuade others into a belief of their own opinions than to consider candidly and impartially of those of other men. So long as this continues to be true it is evident that the world ought neither to expect from conversation those advantages which it might be made to afford, nor contentedly attribute to it in its present condition the praise which it would otherwise be justly deserving of.

Pedantry, the distinguishing characteristic of the last age, and in some measure the folly of the present, is by no means the least of those obstructions, which ignorance and vanity have conspired to throw in the way of men, who wish to arrive at excellence in conversation. It has however been too judiciously ridiculed by the writers of the age in which it was particularly prevalent, to need of an additional reproof from me.

But let us not, from a consciousness of the absurdity of the latter extreme, rush too hastily into the opposite one, or dreading the unwelcome appellation of a pedant, banish from our conversation every thing that is useful or improving in science, every thing worthy the knowledge of a reasonable or a civilized being. The well-timed censure of Addison exposed the folly of those men, who without regard to time, place, or person harangued every company into which they were admitted upon the dignity and usefulness of their own profession or study; and convinced the world, that metaphysics, and school divinity ought to give place at tea-tables to love and gallantry: but unluckily for the present age it has also produced such an aversion to every subject that bears the appearance of learning or science, as, in point of improvement, has brought the company

of the polite to an equality with that of the uneducated and uninstructed vulgar.

It is now near a twelvemonth since I became a member of one of our English Universities, where from the character of the place and the employment of its inhabitants, I expected to find that books and the opinions of the learned were at least sometimes the subjects of conversation, and that suitable study and juvenile mirth were not altogether so incompatible as they are generally supposed to be. As I left school with a strong predilection in favour of the classical elegance and beautiful propriety of the ancients, I was not a little disappointed to find, that the attention of a company was in general engaged in subjects the most trifling and unimportant, and my chagrin was still encreased when I discovered, that mathematical knowledge was looked upon as the only true standard of genius, and that the merit of every man was extolled in proportion as his skill in it exceeded that of others. At the few intervals therefore in which topics of learning were permitted to attract our notice, I was perpetually involved in disputes, in which I was almost always overcome by the multitude of my opposers, and my opinions trampled upon as childish. Resolved, however, to make one more stand in defence of my favourite study, I invited the most able of my opponents to meet me with several others of our acquaintance at my own rooms. The old subject of debate was soon started, in which we both maintained our opinions with all the art and address we were masters of; the rest of the company however paid very little attention to us at first, but continued to discourse of their wonted topics, guns, dogs, horses, and "healths five fathom deep" with their usual diligence, till producing my common place book, I desired leave to read to them some of the most delightful and affecting passages that are to be found in the classic authors. I believe I read well, for I soon found every tongue suspended, every ear listening with admiration to the attractive themes; it was in the midst of this silence, while conquest seemed to hover over my lips, that Tom Simper entered the room with a jump, and hastily informed us, that in half an hour

hour *Ned Sport's* young greyhound *Seizer*, would run with *Lord Rambler's* *Lively* for 50 guineas; that the whole university would be at the race, and moreover that he had taken the pains to go round to his acquaintance to inform them of it. In an instant the room was deserted and the floor covered with a heap of caps and gowns left there by their owners, who were gone for their hats and boots. At any other time I could have joined the party and enjoyed the sport as eagerly as any other, but in such a moment to be deserted for a couple of dogs, in the moment too, as I fondly thought, of conviction, I own it vexed me: and when I reflected, that they had relinquished not only *Homer* and *Cicero*, but even their own *Euclid*, whom they pretended to hold so dear, I rashly imagined them to be fools. And yet I have since discovered, that of these men there are some who thirst after knowledge with as much ardour as ever inspired a *Crichton* or a *Barreter*; who though they sacrifice the day to folly and idleness, rise at midnight to indulge themselves in study. By this means, they avoid the disagreeable imputation of pedantry, and obtain the character so much desired in the university, that of being "d—d clever fellows although they never sag." But let not the learning or good sense of an individual excuse a fashion in itself so pernicious; for whatever may be the abilities or knowledge of any man, those abilities will be most pleasingly displayed, that knowledge will be best imparted, in a

conversation equally void of childishness and pedantry. Such are the causes that hitherto have rendered ineffectual the efforts of the best writers on the one hand, and the secret wishes of the public on the other; to these I shall subjoin one fundamental and universal rule of direction, including indeed all others, which must infallibly procure success to any one who shall diligently apply himself to the observation of it.

It was reported of a celebrated painter, of, I believe, the last century, remarkable for the elegance and gracefulness of his faces, that whenever he met with a feature of more than common beauty, he immediately withdrew and took a sketch of it in his pocket book. By this means having collected from the whole circle of beauties, every thing which particularly adorned each of them, he was not confined to the imitation of a single face, in which the degrees of excellence are generally as numerous as the features, but brought together in one picture every thing that can be imagined to be beautiful or elegant. In the same manner should the man of the world chuse for the objects of his imitation, the whole race of his fellow-creatures, not servilely copying a single character, with its confused heap of beauties and blemishes, but having carefully observed the peculiar excellencies of every man, these let him endeavour to unite in himself. Thus enabled to please others, his knowledge will become a perpetual source of pleasure to himself and improvement to his acquaintance.

W. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING occasionally read in the foreign gazettes of the arrival of the Kings of France at Paris, to hold a bed of justice, I own myself to have been much at a loss for an explanation of that extraordinary solemnity, and imagining many of your readers to have been in the same situation, I think the following illustration of the subject from Justamond's translation of the private life of Lewis XV. cannot but be highly acceptable to them.

I am, &c.

LECTOR,

"In its origin, and according to its true nature, a *Bed of Justice* is a formal sitting of the king in parliament, in order to deliberate on the most important affairs of the state. It is the continuation of those antient general assemblies, which were formerly holden and were known under the name of *Champ de Mars*, or *de Mai*, and which were afterwards called *Placites Generaux*, *Cours Plenieres*, *Plein Parlement*, *Grand Conseil*.

The kings were at that time seated upon a throne of gold. Since these assemblies

assemblies have been made in the interior court of judicature, a canopy and cushions, have been substituted to the throne. From hence is derived the appellation of *Bed of Justice*; because, in the ancient language, a seat covered with a canopy was called a bed. Five cushions form the seat of this bed. The monarch is seated upon one, another is at his back, two serve him for arms, and support the elbows of his majesty, the fifth is under his feet. Charles V. renewed the ornament; Lewis XII. afterwards made a new one, which still subsisted in the reign of Lewis XV. who made such frequent use of it, that it would not be surprising if a new one should be wanted at this time.

The kings collected in these general assemblies all those who had a right of voting, the princes, the peers, the barons, the senators, or people belonging to the law. The sovereign caused to be proposed, and often proposed himself, the subject of deliberation. This assembly was really a serious one; every man gave his opinion loud, that the king might hear and consider it. At present, on the contrary, it is the Chancellor who goes round to collect the votes from the several ranks. Every one speaks low, or is silent. The prince hears nothing of this dumb scene, in which, by a strange perversion of the nature of things, he is unable to receive any information, and persists in a resolution taken; while the real design of the meeting which in its institution, was to enlighten him, and either to confirm him in his resolution, or to dissuade him from it, according to the good or evil which might appear to result from it—has not been in the least fulfilled.

In the primitive form of Beds of Justice, those assemblies could not betoo much wished for; the result of which was information and knowledge to the sovereign, infinite good to the people, and inestimable advantages to the

whole kingdom. The public grievances were exposed, impositions were detected, and truth was heard, and shone in all its brightness.

A Bed of Justice at present is but the shadow of the former; the king only repeats there what he has decided in his council. Every thing passes without a previous examination, without a real deliberation. It is an act of absolute power, which commonly takes place only to confirm laws rejected by the courts, and consequently laws that are bad and oppressive: it is a day of mourning to the nation.

A MASQUERADE ANECDOTE, *from the same.*

ONE original and comical scene at the masqued ball, given on occasion of the marriage of the dauphin to the archduchess of Austria * afforded much diversion to Lewis XV.

A buffet splendidly furnished offered refreshments in profusion to the company at the ball. A mask in a yellow domino came there frequently, and made dreadful havock among the cooling liquors, the exquisite wines, and all the solid provisions. No sooner did this mask disappear than he came back again more thirsty and more hungry than ever. He was observed by some masks who shewed him to others. The yellow domino became the object of universal curiosity. His majesty wished to see him, and anxious to know who he was, had him followed; it was found that this was a domino belonging in common to the hundred Swiss, who putting it on alternately, succeeded each other at this post, which was not the worst in the room. It is well known, that one of the hundred Swiss, who is equal to three or four men in corpulence, devours full as much as ten; so that it was just as if a thousand mouths had been fed at the buffet.

POLITICAL APHORISMS.

(From Dr. Bever's *Legal Polity of the Roman State*. See our Review for July.)

SOVEREIGNS ought to be cautious, on whom they confer any particular marks of their favour; as the very best and mildest may chance to forfeit

the esteem and veneration of their subjects, from the misconduct of their ministers.

Luxury, even in a commercial state,

* The present Queen of France.

is no longer tolerable, than while it preserves the just balance between industry and riches.—But when it once exceeds the due bounds of private economy; when prodigality becomes fashionable and to be immersed in debt is esteemed a criterion of politeness; then begin the ruin and misery of those noble and respectable families, whose generous and independent spirit is the surest support of a free constitution. The wealth of the nation then flows in a new channel: is engrossed into the hands of knaves and usurers, a swarm of pestilential vermin, generated from the sink of avarice, extortion, and infamy; who without blood, virtue or education, succeed, in all the pride of their native ignorance and vulgarity to the estates of their superiors; in the lowest servility of imitation adopting their corrupt manners, and gradually diffusing the same infection through every order of the people; till, lost to all hopes of retrieving their exhausted fortunes, they grow negligent or desperate; and either fall an easy prey to their foreign enemies, or become slaves to their domestic tyrants.

The progress of the imperial power, during the reign of OCTAVIUS deserves the minutest attention, as it affords an instructive lesson to the subjects of all free states, to guard, with the most jealous circumspection, that inestimable blessing POLITICAL LIBERTY; and to prevent them from being too lavish of their concessions, even to the most virtuous sovereign; well knowing, that power long given up cannot easily be recalled; and that what passed only as a compliment to a good prince, will assuredly be converted into a precedent, to justify the demands of a bad one.

The prince who at once professes himself a friend to learning, and an enemy to liberty; who strives to enlighten the understanding of his subjects, only to make them more sensible of their own wretchedness, is a monster, which human nature, pregnant as she is with contradictions, has very rarely exhibited to the eye of the world.—It is the blessed property of the liberal arts to mollify the rudeness of the manners, and to calm the natural ferocity of the passions.—The rank and poisonous weeds of slavery will shrink and wither away, when overshadowed by the luxuriant and fertile branches of sound literature. A true patriot prince, considers the supreme authority wherewith he is invested, as a trust only for the benefit of his country, which it is his duty to exercise for that purpose, with firmness, judgment, and impartiality. No state can be truly called free or happy, whose political security has no better basis than the sole pleasure of a single ruler, who if not a tyrant by inclination, is always liable to errors of judgment, or to the seductions of ambition; and if ever so mild and uncorrupt, cannot be sure of transmitting his virtues to his successor, together with his power.

There is no line of political conduct so absurd or inconsistent, which the vanity and presumption of those, who make a trade of oratory, will not adopt, when instigated by the hopes of honour, profit, or applause.

MARRIAGES, in all ages and countries, were accompanied with some kind of religious solemnities, in which the attendance of the priest was always required. *Bever vers. Madan.*

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXVIII. ON THE PREDOMINANT PASSION IN WOMEN.

Varium & mutabile semper

Fæmina.

Famineo spoliolum ardebat amore.

VIRG. *Æn.* IV.

Æn. XI.

AS I am one of those useless insects called a gentleman, and though possessed of an active mind, have no vocation to exercise it upon; that I may in some measure be assistant to society, and at the same time prevent myself from falling into those inconve-

niencies that people of my disposition are frequently led into by indolence; I employ my talents, which are pretty much calculated for speculation, in observing the various motions of the human soul; and I am seldom satisfied if I see any extraordinary effect proceed from

from its workings, till I have traced the reason of it through its numerous labyrinths to the source of action. In order to become as far master of this knowledge as is possible, I not only read all the moral philosophers both ancient and modern, but mix with all ranks and conditions of men, and by habit have gained such a convenient flexibility, that in the same hour I can frown with the morose, and smile with the easy-tempered; I can be gay with the young, and serious with the old; and Caméléon like can assume any colour but that of injustice, falsehood, or active immorality. I am become so far an adept in this science already, that I am seldom at a loss to assign the cause of most events among my own sex, but must ingenuously confess, that I am frequently confounded in my enquiries concerning the other. Whether this difficulty arises from the superior art that women have to conceal their designs, or whether they often do things without any design at all, I cannot as yet determine; but it is certain the instability of that sex has been so unaccountable in all ages, that the ancient Egyptians the inventors of hieroglyphicks, emblemized their disposition by a weathercock; intimating, I suppose, that they were not actuated by reason so much as the casual turn of elementary causes. However, this inconvenience is in some measure alleviated, as one passion seems to be predominant in their constitution over the rest, and where that fixes, my philosophy has a guide and becomes of use. The reader will immediately guess I mean the love of conquest by their beauty; and whoever has made any observations among the ladies will agree with me, that the admiration of their persons is the surest key, except one, to their bosoms; and those who profess to wear their chains the most, easily become instead of slaves absolute masters. There are many other things, no doubt that female ambition aims at, but this is the principal end of their endeavours. Anacreon very justly calls beauty the armour of the fair; and our countryman Milton, who by woeful experience was thoroughly versed in their sentiments, makes the serpent, ere he tempts Eve to sin, prepare her heart for it in the following manner:

“ Fairest resemblance of thy maker fair!
 “ Thee all things living gaze on and adore,
 “ With ravishment beheld! there best beheld
 “ Where universally admir’d: but here,
 “ In this inclosure wilt, these beasts among
 “ (Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
 “ Hast what in thee is fair) one man except,
 “ Who sees thee? and what is one, who
 “ should’st be seen
 “ A goddess among gods, ador’d and serv’d
 “ By angels numberless thy daily train.
 “ So glaz’d the tempter, and his proem tun’d:
 “ Into the heart of Eve his words made way,
Par. Lost, B. XI.

I never met a woman in my life so old or deformed, that had not a relish for this kind of flattery; and I appeal to the hearts of my fair readers, let their public declarations be what they will, if they have not more joy in being admired for the lustre of an eye, than for the brilliant turn of a sensible thought. I have been very much surpris’d for this reason, how the madrigal-writers can be so dull to compliment Cloe, Stella, or Sylvia on the excellence of their understanding, without taking a word of notice of the ivory neck, lips that exceed the rose, and breast the lilly, &c. nay frequently to decry those external features, making them a foil to the beauty of the mind. Well what’s the consequence of this? the nymph receives the sonnet, frowns on her philosophical Strephon, and tells him, she is sorry the acuteness of his wit has taken away the use of his eyes.—This unconquerable, almost innate desire of being admired, is so universal, that frequently even women, very near as chaste and cold as the feigned followers of Diana, have been imperceptibly led into the snares of love, by endeavouring to extend their sway over those who have seemingly been above their power; and the jealousy of another’s making the conquest, has effected what the warmest sollicitation had sued for in vain: so strong is the love of Italian empire!

I have almost copied the following story, concerning a remarkable instance of this kind, from the ingenious Monsieur de Bruyere. There lived at Avignon, a beautiful young lady, named Castalia, who was less known for her beauty than the severity of her manners; and above all for the cold indifference she shewed to men, with whom she boasted to converse without any danger of love, and without feeling any

any other emotions from their conversation, than those she daily had among her female acquaintance, and her brothers. She never would believe any stories they related of the force of love in all ages, for friendship was the only passion she was acquainted with. A young and agreeable companion, whom she had been brought up with from her infancy, was the only object of her thoughts; and all her study was to make their reciprocal amity lasting. She was always talking of Sylvia, for that was the name of her faithful friend; whilst most of her own sex, and all the other were entirely disregarded. However, she still continued to be the admiration of the men, and the more often she rejected, the more her suitors increased. An old count in the neighbourhood, of a rich and noble family, persisted the longest in his addresses; but, at length, tired with the fruitless pursuit, and reflecting on his own age, and that of Castalia's, reason prevailed over his passion, and he declared he would trouble her no more on the subject of love, provided he might freely visit her as he did before the declaration of it. One day, when the count came to make his usual visit, he brought with him his son Hilario, a young man of an agreeable person and engaging address, and a lively wit. Castalia, after the first introductory salutations beheld him with a particular regard; but as he was silent in the presence of his father, she imagined he was deficient in understanding; so that she was void of all apprehension of falling a victim to this new lover, as she imagined he would be. As soon as the old man was gone, Hilario gave her, by his discourse, a more advantageous idea of his wit; but as he did not admire her as others had done, and spoke nothing of her beauty, she began to be surprised and angry, that so accomplished a youth, who seemed to have the finest taste for all other things, should be so blind to her perfections. When the first interview was over, she

immediately went to her friend, and communicated this new uneasiness. Sylvia was seized with a desire of seeing this indifferent stranger. Accordingly, some few days after, they all three met by appointment. Hilario, after they had taken two or three turns in the public walks, began to compliment and say a hundred little amorous things to Sylvia; this was the first time Castalia had not been idolized above all her sex; her rage and pride grew so great at this loss of empire, that for fear of being discovered, she pretended sudden illness, and left the company. From hence she began to look cool upon her friend, but appointed a second meeting in order to clear up her doubts. The second appointment shewed her what she feared to see, and turned her too well grounded suspicion into certainty. Stung with jealousy, she leaves Sylvia, loses the taste for her conversation, and totally forgets the merit that had formerly charmed her; which change was too convincing a proof that love had supplanted friendship in her heart. In the mean time Hilario and Sylvia were married; the news was spread through the whole city, and every one congratulated them. Castalia hears of the marriage, feels her love and despair kindled, and seeks again the acquaintance of Sylvia, only for the pleasure of seeing Hilario; but matrimony had no effect upon the young bridegroom; he still was the lover, though a husband; still adored the mistress in the wife, and never shewed any more esteem for Castalia than for the friend of a person who was most dear to him. This unfortunate maid became at length, through excess of passion, distracted. She would mistake her own brothers for Hilario, and speak to them in the language of love; then find out the mistake and blush at the disappointment. She would rave whole days and nights, without resting, and the few intervals of reason only served to weep the recovery of it.

AMICUS.

INSTRUC-

INSTRUCTIONS PREPARATORY TO THE MARRIED STATE.

(From Lord Kaim's *Loose Hints upon Education*. See our *Review of New Publications*.)

PUBERTY, when new appetites and desires spring up, is the most critical time for education. Let the animal appetite be retarded as long as possible in both sexes; it is not difficult to keep females within bounds, for they are trained to reserve and to suppress their desires. As the same reserve enters not into the education of young men, extraordinary means must be used to keep them within bounds. Employ your male pupil in hunting or other violent exercise that engrosses him, and leaves no room for wandering thoughts. But when he cannot any longer be restrained, then is the time for discoursing with him of marriage, for displaying its sweets, and for painting the distresses both of mind and body that result from a commerce with loose women. Give instances of such distresses and describe them in vivid colours, which at that ductile age will make a lasting impression.

Now is the time for lecturing your male pupil on the choice of a companion for life: no other branch of education is of deeper concern. Infil into his heart, that happiness in the married state depends not upon riches nor on beauty, but on good sense and sweetness of temper. Let him also keep in view, that in a married woman, the management of domestic affairs and the education of children, are indispensable duties. He will never tire of such conversation; and if he have any degree of sensibility, it will make such an impression as to guard him against a hasty choice. If not well guarded he will probably fall a prey to beauty or other external accomplishments of little importance in the matrimonial state. He sets his heart on a pretty face, or a sprightly air; he is captivated by a good singer or a nimble dancer; and his heated imagination bestows on the admired object every perfection. A young man who has profited by the instructions given him is not so easily captivated. The picture of a good wife is fixed in his mind; and he compares with it, every young woman he sees. "She is pret-

ty, but has she good sense? She has sense, but is she well tempered? She dances elegantly, or sings with expression; but is she not vain of such trifles?—Judgment and sagacity will produce a deliberate choice: love will come in with marriage; and in that state it makes an illustrious figure. After proper instruction, let the young man be at full liberty to chuse for himself. In looking about where to apply, he cannot be better directed, than to a family where the parents and children live in perfect harmony, and are fond of one another. A young woman of such a family, seldom fails to make a good wife.

Beauty commonly is the first thing that attracts; and yet ought rather to be avoided in a wife. It is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt her mind, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces lose not their influence like beauty: at the end of thirty years, a virtuous woman who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect, that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished.

From the making choice of a wife we proceed to the making choice of a husband. Mothers and nurses are continually talking of marriage to their female pupils, long before it is suggested by nature, and it is always a great estate, a fine coat, or a gay equipage that is promised. Such objects impressed on the mind of a child, will naturally bias her to a wrong choice, when she grows up. Let her never hear of marriage but as proper for men and women: nature will suggest it to a young woman, perhaps sooner than she is capable of making a prudent choice. Neglect not at that time to talk to her of a comfortable companion for life. Let her know, that she will be despised if she marry below her rank: that happiness, however, depends not on dignity, nor on riches, but on the

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ON THE MARRIED STATE.

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the husband's good temper, sobriety and industry, joined with a competency. At the same time, to prevent a rash choice, make it a frequent subject of conversation that marriage is a hazardous step, especially for the female sex, as an error in chusing a husband admits of no remedy; that the duties of a married woman are burthensome; the comforts not always corresponding. Give her the history of prudent women, who, not finding a match to their liking, pass an easy independent life, much regarded by their friends and acquaintance. When a woman has given up the thoughts of marriage, what employment more suitable can she have, than the education of young girls. Let her adopt for an heir, a female child; she will soon feel the affection of a mother, especially if she make a discreet choice. A mother's affection commences it is true, with the birth of her child; an affection however extremely slender compared with what she feels afterwards from her watchful attention to its welfare, and from its suitable returns of gratitude. A woman who adopts a promising child, has in that respect every advantage that a mother enjoys. At any rate, the condition of a maiden lady with an adopted daughter, cannot in any view be thought inferior to that of a widow left with one or more children. I have the good fortune to be acquainted with three maiden ladies in high esteem, who have each of them undertaken the charge of a young orphan family. In all appearance, they live as happily as any widow, and assuredly more so than many a married woman. Let it not however be thought, that I am endeavouring to dissuade young women from matrimony: it would be a flagitious as well as foolish attempt. My purpose only is to moderate a too violent appetite for it.

But now, supposing a young woman perfectly tractable, no means ought to be neglected for making her an useful and agreeable companion in the matrimonial state. To make a good husband, is but one branch of a man's duty; but it is the chief duty of a woman, to make a good wife. To please her husband, to be a good economist, and to educate their children, are capital duties, each of which requires much training. Nature lays the foundation:

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diligence and sagacity in the conductor will make a beautiful superstructure. The time a girl bestows on her doll, is a prognostic that she will be equally diligent about her offspring.

Women, destined by nature to be obedient, ought to be disciplined early to bear wrongs without murmuring. This is a hard lesson; and yet it is necessary even for their own sake: fullness or peevishness may alienate the husband but tend not to soothe his roughness, nor to moderate his impetuosity. Heaven made women insinuating but not in order to be cross: it made them feeble, not in order to be imperious: it gave them a sweet voice, not in order to scold: it did not give them beauty, in order to disfigure it by anger.

But after all, has nature dealt so partially among her children, as to bestow on the one sex absolute authority, leaving nothing to the other but absolute submission? This indeed has the appearance of great partiality. But let us ponder a little—Has a good woman no influence over her husband? I answer, that that very simple virtue of submission can be turned to good account. A man indeed bears rule over his wife's person and conduct: his will is law. Providence, however, has provided her with means to bear rule over his will. He governs by law, she by persuasion. Nor can her influence ever fail, if supported by sweetness of temper and zeal to make him happy. Rousseau says charmingly, "her's is a sovereignty founded on complacence and address, caresses are her orders, tears are her menaces. She governs in the family as a minister does in the state, procuring commands to be laid on her, for doing what she inclines to do." All beings are fitted by nature for their station. Domestic concerns are the province of the wife; and nature prompts young women to qualify themselves for behaving well in their future station: young men never think of it. I know several ladies of understanding, who at the distance of weeks can recal to memory the particulars of every dinner they have been invited to.

From a married woman engaged in family concerns, a more staid behaviour is expected than from a young woman before marriage; and consequently a greater simplicity of dress. Cornelia,

daughter

daughter of the great Scipio, and mother of the Gracchi, makes a figure in the Roman story. She was visited by a lady of rank, who valued dress, and was remarked for an elegant toilet. Observing every thing plain in Cornelia's apartment, "Madam, says she, I wish to see your toilet, for it must be superb." Cornelia waved the

subject till her children came from school. "These, my good friend, are my ornaments, and all I have for a toilet." Here is displayed pure nature in perfection. A girl begins with her doll, then thinks of adorning her own person. When she is married her children become her dolls, upon whom, all her taste in dress is displayed.

CHARACTERS OF THE KING AND QUEEN, WITH A SLIGHT SKETCH OF LONDON.

(By the Rev. Martin Sherlock. In a Letter to his Friend at Paris. See our Review of New Publications.)

BUT why will you not come to London? I am anxious to repay you the civilities you shewed me at Paris. You hate England but you love the English: I love France as little as you do England; but I assure you I most sincerely esteem a number of your countrymen, and none of them more sincerely than yourself. You will not come, you say, 'till the peace is made. I hope for *your* sake we shall beat you, for if we do, you will be better received.

As *Le Roi* is the grand idea that fills your mind at home, so I take it for granted our king is the first object that will engage your attention here. I think I can tell pretty nearly what you will say of him on your return, as well as of our capital. You will let me know after if I have guessed right.

You will say then, that he represents majesty better than any sovereign you have seen except the Pope. Thus far only you can judge for yourself. The rest of your judgments must be collected from the opinions of the different classes of his subjects. The people here don't flatter; but always give their *worst of thoughts the worst of words*. You may trust their account of him implicitly; and it is indeed a very flattering account for him. They will tell you, that he has all manner of good qualities, and no bad ones; that he is humane and pious; that he loves his queen, his children, and his people; that he is very benevolent, and never did nor said an ill natured thing; to which they add, that he has no capricious expences, and that he is very

temperate in his manner of living. Thus far the people. Men of letters and artists praise him because he encourages genius, and rewards with royal munificence every species of superior merit. Persons of rank, who see him nearer, say, that his manners are obliging; his understanding, solid; his taste, good; and that he is possessed of very extensive knowledge.

To all this they add but one shade; they say he is obstinate. Obstinate, in the language of courtiers, you know, is steadiness. Where one ends, and the other begins, is not perhaps so easy to determine. The excess of a virtue is generally a fault; and as the people, who have nothing to hope or fear, and who really love the king, say he is obstinate, you will probably be rather inclined to believe them than the courtiers.

Upon the whole, you will find him a great and amiable prince; and you will regret, as I did, that he had not a friend in the No-popery mob to burn St. James's * palace, for he is, without exception, the worst-lodged sovereign in Europe.

After *le Roi* you will no doubt think of *la Reine*. Our queen is neither a wit nor a beauty. She is prudent, well-informed, has an excellent understanding, and is very charitable. I spent three months in the country where she was born; and the people there have quick conceptions, and are well-natured. Her majesty has an elegant person, good eyes, good teeth, a Cleopatra nose, and fine hair. The expression of her countenance is pleasing and interesting;

* It is doing great violence to language to call this building a palace: it looks like the offices to Marlborough-palace.

resting; it is full of sense, and good temper. She loves domestic pleasures; is fonder of diamonds than the queen of France; as fond of snuff as the King of Prussia; is extremely affable, very pious, and is praised by all the world at home and abroad.

If you had never seen any capital but Paris, London would appear to you a most magnificent city. Its streets, squares, &c. are infinitely superior to your's. But as you have seen all the great towns of Holland, Germany, and Italy, I do not think London will make many violent impressions on you. It is larger, better lighted, and more convenient for foot-passengers than any city you have seen; but the ideas which I think will strike you most, are, the goodness of the horses, the richness of the shops, and the shapes, skins, and complexions of the women.

However, if London be superior to Paris in the *ensemble*, it is not so in the detail. You will in vain look here for five hundred palaces, you will not find fifty. You will go to our opera, and you will expect pleasures equal to those you feel at your own—You will be disappointed again. The opera of London is inferior to that of Paris in every respect, except in singing. You will seek a walk as agreeable as the *Grande allée* of the *Palais Royal*, and a garden as splendid as that of the *Tuilleries*—You will find neither. Our park is neither a pleasing nor an interesting walk, and is extremely disagreeable to the feet. You must not, however, say that here, for we are proud of our park. As I know you are sincere, and never speak but what you think, when any one asks you how you like the park, tell them Richmond is charming.

The London theatres will not enchant you, unless you stay long enough to know our language better than Voltaire did. If you come to understand it well enough to acquire once a relish for Shakespear, you will think no more of Racine after, than you will of St. Paul's church after seeing St. Peter's at Rome. It will be eating a peach after a pine-apple.

But if you are not charmed with St.

Paul's church, you will with the Pantheon. It is the noblest and finest room in Europe. See it filled, and you will have an idea of the spendor and opulence of the people of this town. When we were at Rome together, you remember there were one night at a masquerade, near the end of the carnival, twelve hundred people, who paid * eighteen-pence each for entrance, and the Romans talked of it as a mighty matter. The keeper of this room told me, there were one night at a masquerade eighteen hundred persons, who gave two guineas a piece for their tickets.

Westminster-abbey will make no great effect on you. You have better Gothic buildings in France. You have also better sculpture than any it contains. But there is not, either in France, or in any other part of the world, a repository of the dead that will interest you so much. It is the Elysian fields of England, where every class of distinguished excellence has its portion allotted to it. Patriots and warriors, philosophers and princes, Garricks and Shakespears, have each of them their place. They seem to stop the traveller, and say; "Admire a † grateful country, which honoured us when living, and which respects our memory when dead." O talents! blessed is your lot in every quarter of the globe; in England it is glorious as well as happy.

The guards will please you even after those of Potidam. There are a great many handsome men amongst them; and they go through their exercise with as much regularity as the Prussian troops, though not near with so much quickness.

But of all the impressions that will be made on you, I believe the strongest will be from a very common circumstance which you will meet frequently in our streets. We have here vocal performers, as you have, who sing verses to the crowd. You will hear them, in those songs, mention the names of the first persons in the ministry, and load them with the most opprobrious language you can imagine. I bought yesterday one of these compositions,

3 G 2

and

* Three Pauls.

† How different is the language of Scipio's tomb at *Torre di Patria*;

"*Ingratia Patria, ne quidem ossa habebis.*"

and if a man of rank at Paris had said *indirectly* half as much against one of your ministers in any company, he would sleep that night in the Bastille. The indecency of this will shock you; but I know no country where there are so many shameful violations of pub-

lic * decency to be met with as in this. —In my next, I shall give you some account of our first rate geniuses, wits, and beauties, and a short history of the present state of arts, letters, and manners amongst us. *Vale, bonum dilectissime.*

LETTERS ON UPSTART GREATNESS. TO THE EDITOR.

I'm the first of physicians, there are none in the college
Can vie with me, for learning and knowledge.

ANON.

SIR,

I HAVE studied medicine for some years; but I find that, as the old philosopher says, the sum of the knowledge of us all is, "that we know nothing at all." There are many disorders of which we are intirely ignorant, from inattention to the cases that come before us. There is one disorder in particular, which although it has prevailed in England for some hundred years, I can find no accurate description of: I mean *Upstart Greatness*,

Now, Sir, as I have some patients labouring under it, I am willing to open the eyes of the world, and wipe away the stigma that lies on our profession, as much as possible, by a faithful history of this disorder, as far as my experience can go.

Upstart Greatness, Sir, is a disease that appears after intemperance in riches. An overdose of the *stuff* (as Mr. Sterling calls it) if suddenly taken after great fatigue, will bring on a fit at any time. The first symptoms are *fine cloaths*; their *water* changes to a *claret* colour; they are for the most part *loose*; but I have known some of them not able to procure *ease* by any medicines. Their eyes are generally fixed very high, and their necks become stronger and stiff; they look as if suspended between heaven and earth, although they have in fact as little to do with the one, as they would affect to have to do with the other. There is but little inclination of the head in a salute, or, at least, nothing like what it was before the disorder came on.

Their whole persons have often been so much changed that their nearest relations do not know them; and what is very extraordinary, they do not know their nearest relations. The sight of a poor relation is so very disagreeable to the tender nerves of some, that they have taken a different road in the street, in order to avoid them, or stumbled into a shop. Their hair is mostly wrapped in a full dress bag, though two patients now under my hands, to my certain knowledge, dipped for wigs in Middle-row last September. Their speech is very incoherent, and it has been always remarked, that they decline speaking to any, unless they are as far gone as themselves. They laugh very much, and though nobody can tell why, yet many think it their duty, and certainly find it their interest, to laugh with them. As the disease advances, alehouses and smoaking clubs are changed for hotels and drums. A coach appears which I look on as a very bad symptom, and the patient may be given over, if a mistress, a brace of geldings, six poneys, or a couple of French valets follow. These last are a sort of *insects* originally from France, that are found adhering to the cloaths, and sometimes living for years on the purses of these deluded beings. A few have attempted to turn authors, even when the disorder was at its height; but this is, I confess, uncommon. They contract an intolerable aversion to Sadler's Wells, Astley's Amphitheatre, and White Conduit-
House,

* To attempt to keep a large city free from vice, would be ridiculous; because it is ridiculous to attempt impossibilities. But a tolerable decency of manners ought to be expected, because we see it is practicable, and to be met with to a certain degree every where else,

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House, but transfer their fondness to Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and the Opera. With regard to the Operahouse, I may remark, that such as were disordered last winter, shewed a great aversion to Slingsby, because he is an Englishman; but they adored the *Vestris's*, because they—no—I believe they never gave a reason. This symptom, however, comes under the article—*Vestrimania*, which I intend to give some account of in the *Philosophical Transactions* for next year. But this is by the bye.

Previous to the crisis of this disorder, the patient takes it into his head to travel; and when he returns, he for the most part falters in his speech, and repeats the word *Diab!e!* with great emphasis, instead of his old acquaintance, *Demme!* Just before the recovery, the patient becomes very *low* indeed; and nothing is more common than a slow muttering sort of delirium. Instead of what physicians call *Facies Hippocratica*, these patients, towards the end of their days, have what I chuse to call *Facies Hypercritica**, and certainly indicates a low purse and speedy poverty, by which the disease is terminated. The patient is now restricted to tripe and porter, is obliged to avoid high seasoned provisions, and if his disorder ends favourably, he commonly sinks down to plain matter-of-fact living—his looks become florid—his flesh firm, and his faculties entire.—By degrees his memory returns, and he knows all his acquaintances at first sight—he recovers the use of his feet—the *coach* disappears; and though a *saddle-horse* is a very obstinate symptom it generally goes off very soon, and very often *upon the back of it*, the French valet and the mistress. For the sake of air he takes up a temporary residence in the purlieus of Leadenhall, or spends the remainder of his days under the influence of the salubrious breezes that fan Hockley in the Hole.

These, Sir, are some of the most remarkable symptoms of this disease;

they are not always to be found in the same person, but vary according to circumstances, as will be shewn when I come to relate cases. I shall conclude this letter with just mentioning the most common causes of this disorder. These are sudden riches, no matter how procured, or where! whether from the bowels of a murdered Indian, or by screwing the faces of the poor at home. A prize in the lottery is another usual cause, and if it is one of the *ten thousands* it is impossible to prevent an immediate and violent attack. White-washing soon after bankruptcy is very dangerous. A successful play with good benefits; or, if it is damned, I have seen a tolerable impression of the copy occasion some slight agitation. A place at court; this is very common, and few recover from it, especially if the *reign* of the disease has been *violent*, or of any continuance. A swinging legacy, especially if the patient had not a penny before—Sudden death has been sometimes the consequence in this case.

Having enumerated the most usual symptoms and causes of this disease, called *Upstart Greatness*; previous to my relating the cases of my present patients, I shall make a few cursory observations on the history of the disorder.

It appears, to be of very ancient date—I mentioned some hundred years, but I might have said many thousands. As the world is evidently more dissipated than in the days of Hippocrates and Galen, it is natural to conclude that we must be much more intimately acquainted with this disorder, from a more extensive practice. It is very infectious, for as soon as any of the causes predominate, the patient takes his case immediately from those who have been previously afflicted with the disorder. It is not affected by any circumstance of climate, as far as I have been able to observe, although the patient is often obliged to remove to the west end of the town for the sake

* In case any are ignorant of this symptom, I take the liberty to inform them, that it often appears in many who think themselves in perfect health. It appears in a cringing bow, and officious smirk, with a sudden recognizance of those whom the patient may have passed by, as unknown for years. Like the gout, it is often of manifest advantage to the constitution, and as such heaven is often pleased to afflict people with it in cases of a capital vacancy—The death of a rich incumbent—a county election, &c. &c. &c.

of a free circulation of air. Prizes in the lottery bring on a very bad species of this disease, but I think the worst of all is brought from the West Indies: it comes over once or twice a year at certain intervals, and when Sir George Rodney gives our homeward-bound fleet a bit of a convoy, little does he think what mischief he is conveying to his country.

Those to whom this disorder proves fatal are carried off in different ways, sometimes by a symptom called a *Tipstaff*. People that die in this way are commonly buried in the *Fleet*. Most physicians have omitted the *Tipstaff* among their list of mortal symptoms, even although some of them have felt it themselves. It is a sudden jerk, as if a person was struck on the shoulder; and such is the atheism of the present age, that the poor wretch thus seized, instead of saying "*Lord have mercy upon me,*" commonly cries out, *At whose suit, Sir?*—In the course of my essays I shall have occasion to mention the surprizing recovery of some persons apparently dead by a remedy prepared by *North and Company*, apothecaries, at the sign of the *Parliament man*.—But to return—

Suicide often takes place on sudden changes of atmosphere. I had a patient once who removed all on a sudden from St. James's-street to Fish-street-hill, and next morning was found suspended by his garters. Such sudden changes are much to be avoided.

The changes of diet, or place of abode are to be effected very gradually. With regard to habitation, we shall suppose our patient to be seated in Grosvenor-square: the next step may be to Piccadilly, then to Long-acre; in that place it is probable every symptom of a *coach* will vanish, though there are instances that render it doubtful whether a new one may not be got there. His *coach* then having entirely left him, he may travel a foot to Queen-street, from that to Holborn, and if the St. Giles's climate will agree with him, he may settle there; if not, I think *Harp-alley*, in Fleet-market, for purity of air and retirement exceeds any place in London, *Black-boy-alley* not excepted. By these low steps his *pride* will wear off gradually; I forgot to mention, that *pride* is a feverish disorder attending *Upstart Greatness*, and

upon the departure of it depends much of the cure. As for diet, Burgundy and Champagne may descend to Claret, that to Port, and Port by an easy transition may be changed to Porter. On Sunday, provided the ordinary be a shilling one, perhaps a pint of cyder may be allowable; pipes and tobacco are symptoms of *lowness*, and may be indulged in; but turkies, geese, ortolans, and turtle of all sorts, must yield to buttock of beef, cucumbers, cabbage, and calves feet. The embroidered cloaths must be exchanged for warm stuff from Monmouth-street; a *white hat* may occasionally be worn, because some eminent philosophers have lately discovered, that white hats are *good for the eyes*, and weakness of sight is a distinguishing symptom of *Upstart Greatness*: hence you may see spectacles on the streets, and Opera glasses in private rooms. One objection, indeed, to white hats I must offer: A patient of mine, some nights ago, was involved in a round-house affair, and the constables taking him for a *Bridewell scholar*, from his white hat and blue uniform, carried him to the Hospital, and knocking up the tutors, delivered up their prisoner, who proved to be *Dick Dammey*, a midshipman.—Tell it not at Spit-head! Proclaim it not at the Point at Portsmouth!—But this is a digression.

As to business, my patients must be severely restricted. The most important affairs, such as the Opera-house, must be left off altogether. Six-penny-worth of either theatre, or a shilling touch of Mr. Edwin in petticoats, or Astley on three horses, may be allowed by way of a *soporific* now and then, but the Pantheon, the Masquerade, Cassino, King's place; and the Temple of Hymen must be as carefully avoided, as we would wish to avoid *pickpockets*. In scripture I find only one instance of this disorder, in the case of Haman, who wished in a fit of illness to commit murder. The *anodyne necklace* being applied, the mischief was prevented, and Mordecai's life saved. By the way I find, that most Scotch interpreters think that Mordecai was a country-man of theirs originally, Mordecai being only a corruption of *Murdock M'Kay*.

Lastly, let me observe, that in France and other foreign countries, this disorder is but rare. The irruption of sudden

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sudden riches is very uncommon at any period; but in time of War the instances are very few. Some doses of Rodney's powder have almost cleared a considerable part of the continent, and he does all in his power to prevent the disease from spreading to France from the West Indies——But

I am interrupted—Oh! 'tis a letter from a country patient—He tells, me his wife was seized—But I'll tell you here what he says:

To Dr. CELSISSIMUS.

"Worthy Sir.

"I am sorry to inform you, that my wife was seized with symptoms of *Upstart Greatness* last week, which are increasing daily. A legacy from an uncle in Jamaica seems to be the cause. She threatened the *coach* which went off, but she has since caught the *vis-a-vis*, and rages terribly in it. Since this appeared she has quite lost the use of her legs, and must be carried every where. She speaks so little to me, or any of my servants, that I am apprehensive the use of her tongue may be

lost, though I am not much afflicted on this account. In the course of her delirium she talks much of seeing *a man play Polly*, and about "*propagating beings far more numerous and healthy than the present race of mortals that creep on the earth.*" I think too I have discovered in her evident symptoms of a *French hair-dresser*; but I refer all to your judgment, being, with esteem,

"Your humble servant

"HEZEKIAH HENPECK."

In answer to this patient I have sent down a medicine, called a *Valid Debt*, which I know will be efficacious (indeed the dose is large) to stop the *running* of the *vis-a-vis*; by which means the poor lady may recover the use of her limbs. Some scandal about her birth (which is yet doubtful) and her father's occupation (for he rode in his own dust cart) will complete the cure. But I shall be more particular in my next.

I am, your's, &c.

CELISSIMUS. C.

(To be continued.)

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the First Session of the FIFTEENTH Parliament of Great Britain. Begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 31st of October, 1780.

(Continued from our last, p. 382.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, May 17.

IN a committee upon a new bill for preventing smuggling, "A clause for confiscating the ship or vessel, on board of which should be found a greater quantity of spirits, wine, tea, and other prohibited goods, than the quantity allowed by the bill for the necessary consumption of the ship's company," was considered as too severe, and on that ground opposed, and Sir Thomas Clavering moved an amendment, "That instead of confiscation, a penalty of treble the value of the goods should be inserted." He was supported by Mr. Duncomb, Sir John Delaval, Sir G. Yonge, and Mr. Wilberforce (a new member for Kingston upon Hull). This gentleman stated a case, in which it would be not only severe, but unjust, to confiscate the vessel. A master of a ship, he said, might take on board the allowed quantity of spirits for a voyage of three

months, and by having the good fortune of favourable winds, might perform his voyage in six weeks. On his arrival in port, the Custom-house officers visiting his ship, would find in it, unconsumed, a greater quantity of liquors than the law allows, and insist upon the confiscation of the ship, when nothing could save it but the discretion of the commissioners, and as in his idea, discretionary power was but another term for tyranny, he was unwilling to leave the owners of trading ships at the mercy of capricious commissioners; he should therefore vote for the amendment. Another argument used against the clause was, that the owners were thereby punished with the loss of their vessels for offences committed by the masters or their crews, of which they might be totally ignorant.

Sir Grey Cooper, Lord Nugent, the Attorney, and the Solicitor General maintained

maintained the equity of the clause, and enlarged upon the expediency of taking coercive measures to check the progress of the contraband trade, which is equally detrimental to the commerce and revenues of the kingdom. It was the duty of the owners, in their opinion, to take care to tie up the masters in such a manner, that they would not dare to admit goods on board to be run, and as to their being ignorant of the master's conduct, there are many cases in which they may be equally so, and yet are liable to answer for it, as in the instance of damage done by the master to another ship by running foul of her, through negligence or wilfully, the law making the owners responsible.

The debate being closed, the committee divided upon the amendment, 37 against it, to 58 for it; upon which the clause passed, as did the bill a few days after.

A bill for preventing desertion from the navy was the next business of the day, the motion for reading it *then* the second time, was opposed by Captain Minchin, who after expatiating on the cruelty and bad policy of imposing further hardships on such a valuable body of men as our sailors, moved an amendment by inserting the words, *this day four months*, an usual mode of getting rid of bills. An animated debate took place, in which *Mr. Penton*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who brought in the bill, was but weakly supported; whereas the power of eloquence and the strength of argument lay with his antagonists. *Admiral Keppel*, *Mr. Webb* (the new member for Gloucester) *Mr. Dunning*, *Mr. Sheridan*, *Mr. Dempster*, and several other able speakers argued against the principle and against every separate clause of the bill. Compulsive service was represented as of little value, and it was alledged, that rewards instead of punishments should be held out as the best means of detaining seamen in the royal navy. *Admiral Keppel* mentioned the hardship upon the common men of an act of parliament, by which all the prize-money due to them remaining unclaimed after three years is given to Greenwich Hospital, and said he knew of two instances in the last war, where the poor men had not an opportunity of returning to England for four years after they had taken the prizes, and in one case they

were intitled to 35*l.* per man, yet they lost it all because the application was not made in time. It was no wonder men should desert, when, instead of encouragement to do their duty, they were punished for it. He then recommended the repeal of that act, or that the claim should hold good for *six* years instead of *three*. He attributed desertions likewise to the practice of splitting ships companies, and sending them to serve on board different ships, under officers to whom they were strangers, instead of letting them serve together in the same ship and under officers familiar to them. *Mr. Webb* insisted, that the dread of the severe punishments inflicted for desertion, occasioned numbers of our seamen to remain in the merchants service, or to go into the service of foreign powers. He mentioned a melancholy instance of thirty-five seamen on board the London Indiaman, who might have been saved by the *Russel's* long boats, when that ship ran down the London, but who deliberately refused to quit the sinking ship, declaring, that having deserted from the royal navy, they chose to perish in that manner rather than be hanged, or flogged from ship to ship, the punishments for desertion.

Mr. Gascoyne, sen. a Lord of the Admiralty, contended that no additional severity against seamen was to be found in any part of the bill. It was only intended to punish the masters of trading ships, crimps, and other persons who are employed to seduce men to desert from the navy; and to prevent the temptations to such seductions by not allowing masters of trading vessels to offer such high premiums for sailors; nor any persons to conceal or retain them, knowing them to be deserters from the royal navy. He said the list of deserters amounted to 42000 seamen, and many of these had received large bounties from government to enter as volunteers instead of being pressed; and he concluded with observing, that without such a bill it would be impossible to man the navy, which ought to be the chief object of parliamentary attention. Upon a division, the second reading of the bill was put off for four months by a majority of 83 votes for the amendment to 75 against it.

Monday, May 21.

A bill for punishing persons giving security

security with intent to defraud, chiefly levelled against giving insufficient or what is called *sham* bail, was read the second time and afterwards passed into a law.

Also, a bill for enforcing the payment, into the Exchequer, of all balances of accounts, and money remaining in the hands of the servants of the public, such as the paymaster of the forces, commissioners of the navy, &c. or their representatives, and for indemnifying them against all unsatisfied debts due by them, was read the second time, and afterwards passed into a law.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke moved an instruction to the committee of supply to consider the expediency of laying an additional tax of five shillings in the pound, upon all places and pensions held under government by the members of either House of parliament: upon this principle, that as military officers in *time of peace*, are reduced to half-pay, the officers in civil employments in *time of war* ought to have their salaries retrenched. The motion was seconded by *Major Hartley* as being strictly equitable, but it met with no support from any of the leaders in opposition, who probably did not choose to set the example of such a reduction of salaries, if they should come again into office. The question being put, was lost upon a division by 91 noes against 35 ayes.

In a committee of supply, *Sir Charles Cocks* moved, that the sum of 252,104*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* be granted to his majesty, for the extraordinaries of the ordnance, exclusive of the sum voted this session of parliament for the ordinary service of the ordnance. A very uninteresting debate of some length took place, in which *Sir Philip Jennings Clerke*, *Mr. Burke*, *Mr. T. Townshend* and other members complained of the exorbitant demands for the ordnance and found fault with the management of it, but they made no direct opposition to the motion which was therefore passed.

Lord North then moved, that the sum of 36,207*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* be granted to his Majesty for carrying on the buildings at Somerset-house, and being called upon to inform the House how much of that sum was already due or expended, he replied, 24,000*l.*; the motion was immediately agreed to.

The sum of 1200*l.* was voted in the same committee to Dr. Smith for his

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attendance on the prisoners confined in the different jails in and about this metropolis, at the desire of the late Sir Charles Whitworth, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in consequence of an inquiry into the state of the jails, which had been brought on in the last parliament. This motion met with some opposition, but was carried upon a division, by a majority of 66 ayes against 22 noes.

A bounty on the exportation of printed and stained cottons, the same as that already granted on printed linens, was moved by Sir Thomas Egerton, and carried, "for a limited time:" that is to say so long as the parliament of Ireland shall continue to grant a bounty on their printed linens and cottons. The next day, these reports were agreed to, and also, a resolution to raise 1,500,000*l.* by loans on Exchequer bills.

Wednesday, May 23.

General Smith moved for leave "to bring in a bill to explain and amend, so much of an act passed in the 13th year of his present majesty's reign as related to the establishment of courts of judicature in the East Indies." In other words, to prevent in future the hardships the inhabitants have undergone from the exertions of authority vested in these courts. After a few slight objections by Sir Richard Sutton, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The House then, agreeable to a former resolution, resolved itself into a committee on India affairs. *Lord North* opened the business by observing, that on the Wednesday preceding, when the order which had been read was made, he expected he should have been able to have laid before the House some proposals which he imagined would have been made him by the East-India company, relative to a renewal of their charter, but he said no terms had as yet been offered: He then desired the resolutions of the last general court of proprietors of East-India stock, should be read; which being done by the clerk at the table, it appeared, that they wanted leave to borrow 500,000*l.* and also to retain in their hands 600,000*l.* now in their treasury, at the same time disputing the right of the public to participate in any respect in the territorial revenue they were in receipt of.

His lordship said, that one cause of the disagreement which existed between him and the company was owing to their refusing to acknowledge the right of the public to the territory; and on that ground they had refused to pay to the public the three quarters of the surplus profits arising from their territorial and commercial revenues, after making a dividend of 8l. per cent. per annum on their capital stock, which by the tenure of former agreements they were bound to do. His lordship then proceeded to state the various bargains which had from time to time been entered into between the company and the public, and the terms of each; particularly that in the year 1772 the company were in a very distressed situation, and that government had supported them by a loan of 1,400,000l. which they were to repay by the surplus of their profits over and above a dividend then to be limited to six per cent. and also, that their dividends should not increase higher than seven per cent. till their bond debt to the public should be reduced to 1,500,000l. that then the dividend might rise to 8 per cent. and that three-fourths of the surplus profits, after such dividend of 8 per cent. should go and be paid into the Exchequer, the remaining one-fourth part to be applied as the company pleased, either in paying off the 1,500,000l. or in any other manner they pleased. He further observed, that the public had foregone for some years the annual income paid them by the company, of 400,000l. and that for the last three years they had paid nothing. He then said they had proposed, that on the renewal of their charter, they should pay a sum of money by way of fine or consideration; but that he did not at present consider that necessary; he only had in view their paying up the arrears that were due, or the three-quarters of surplus profits, after making their dividend of 8 per cent. and this his lordship stated to amount to about 604,000l. or thereabouts; which he should insist on, as well to remove what appeared an obstacle to the company and his majesty's ministers coming into any terms of agreement, as also to prevent it being understood, that they had given up the claim of the public to that sum, which certainly was their due.

His lordship then made a motion to the following effect:

“ That it is the opinion of the committee, that the East-India company should be obliged to pay into his majesty's Exchequer the balance now remaining in their hands of the three-fourths of the surplus profits of their commercial and territorial revenues, after making their dividend of eight per cent. which surplus his lordship stated to be about 604,000l.”

Mr. Hufsey answered Lord North, and by an immense number of accounts read, endeavoured to shew the inability of the company to pay the arrears moved for. He said, if the resolutions of the company were not satisfactory to the noble lord, he was sure he need only to mention in what manner, consistent with the credit and support of the company, the money could be paid to government, and it would be complied with. The company, he said, were in a very distressed situation; they were not possessed of a sum sufficient to pay the demands on them, and enable them to make their dividends: if the public wanted the money, he had no doubt the company would lend it them on condition of having it returned in case they should have occasion to call for it, which they might or might not; if they had, they must be certain of having it repaid, to answer their exigencies abroad; if not, it would, no doubt, remain with the public. He added, that the company were in a worse predicament with regard to the public, by paying three quarters of the surplus profits after a dividend, than by paying 400,000l. per annum; for that the profits of the company he took to be 800,000l. per annum; the dividends on capital stock at 8 per cent. per annum, amounted to 256,000l. there remained 544,000l. three quarters of which went to the public, which amounted to 408,000l. while the company only received 392,000l. whereof 257,000l. was the commercial profits on their capital stock. He therefore wished the noble lord would fall on some mode of getting the money which would not be ruinous to the company; and if it should prove so, must prove also ruinous to the kingdom, whose interest it surely was to support and nourish, not to arrest and distress the East-India company.

Mr. Jenkinson answered *Mr. Hufsey*, and after endeavouring to adduce arguments

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ments in support of the claim of the public, and of the money moved for by the noble lord, shewed the impossibility of complying with the proposal of the honourable gentleman relative to the company's lending the money to government; for he said if government were liable to be called on for the immediate payment of so large a sum of money as 600,000*l.* it could be of no service, for they must continually keep that sum locked up, and ready to answer the demand of the East-India company; or if they should use it in the public service, it might be called for at the moment when it could not be spared, when the fleets and armies were to be paid. He said, when money was raised by Exchequer bills, they were always given at a year's date, that parliament might have an opportunity of providing for them before they became due: that in the year 1772, when the public advanced the East-India company 1,400,000*l.* they did not do it for an uncertain time, or put it in the power of a minister to distress that company: it was lent for a specific time and agreed to be repaid by instalments, such as they could afford. He concurred in opinion, that the interest of the East-India company and that of the public was in fact one and the same; and that giving that sum to the public though it might be called so, or rather paying the debt due, was in fact nothing more than lending it. The public would at all times be ready, when real necessity required, to assist the East-India company; he should therefore support the motion.

Mr. Dempster and *Sir Grey Cooper* spoken next, the former against the motion, the latter in support of it; after which *Gen. Smith* spoke against the motion, and called the attention of the House to the most important question, he said, that ever had come before them; it amounted in fact to whether the East-India company should be annihilated or not; he said, if they should now be forced into the payment of the money moved for, it would be the means of greatly distressing them, and preventing them making their dividends; he said the company had suffered greatly of late, he believed they had lost an hundred per cent. and that two years ago they were better able to have given the public a million of money than now

to pay that which was demanded as a debt; he was therefore against the motion.

Mr. Burke then rose, and entered very fully into the question: he said, that though he had no doubt of the impossibility of carrying any thing in that House contrary to the minister, yet as a part of his duty, he was resolved ministry should not have it to say they had blindly, and without being warned against their conduct, brought ruin on the nation: he said the present was a question, which had frequently come before the House, and on which ministry and their supporters had often raised loud shouts of triumph; sure fore-runners of some mischief they intended to perpetrate against the welfare of this kingdom. He endeavoured to prove the fallacy of the arguments used by the supporters of the motion, which he shewed were in fact founded on injustice and illegality, as deduced by him from their own premises.—He then animadverted on the plan of ministry, taking this money from the East-India company, and promising to lend them a sum when they should be in want; he said it was well known that they would be in want, and that the whole was nothing more than an excuse for their again borrowing a sum of money at 10 per cent. and opening another source of undue influence and corruption; he said ministry did in that House what they pleased; whatever they chose to say was a law; nay they were now absolute, and actually did more daring acts than even the Great Mogul in the plenitude of his power would dare attempt; and what they did was of a much more pernicious nature, because they had the sanction of law and of parliament to gloss over their actions and iniquitous practices. After going over a great deal of other matter, and throughout condemning the ministry, and above all the present tyrannical and arbitrary motion, he concluded by moving an amendment, to the following effect:

“Notwithstanding no right or title to such money has been shewn, or any reason given why the same ought to be paid.”

The Lord Advocate of Scotland very ably answered *Mr. Burke* and refuted every thing that had been advanced against the motion.

Mr. Gregory said a few words relative

to the acquiring and maintaining the territorial possessions in India; after which the House divided on the amendment, which was rejected by a majority of 99, the numbers being

Ayes	—	52
Noes	—	151

And the original motion, as made by Lord North, was carried of course.

On the following Friday, this business was resumed in a committee of the whole House, when Lord North proposed the following plan of a temporary bill:

To leave in the hands of the company for one year longer, the management of the territorial acquisitions and revenues; in consideration of which, the profits of the company should be disposed of in this manner: A dividend of 8 per cent. should be first made to the proprietors; and if the profits amounted to 16 per cent. then the public should have 8 per cent. also; if they did not amount to 16 per cent. then the public should have all that was over and above 8 per cent. if the profits exceeded 16 per cent. then the surplus of 16 per cent. should be divided equally between the proprietors and the public; and the moiety of that surplus belonging to the former should be employed for the purpose of encreasing the dividend from 8 to 9 per cent; and if after this additional 1 per cent. to the dividend, there should remain any of the surplus moiety, it should be applied to the reduction of the company's bond debt.

His lordship expressed his concern, that notwithstanding his very earnest desire, the company had not thought proper to petition parliament for a renewal of their charter; but as they had not done it, so he would not force a renewal upon them; and would make the bill, which he intended to bring in upon the resolutions he was going to propose to the committee, only for one year: during that period, he would leave them the territorial acquisitions; and perhaps before the expiration of the bill, an amicable agreement might be concluded. Into this bill he intended to introduce certain regulations, some of which had been proposed to him by the court of directors; others he had suggested to the House on a former occasion. He intended to insert clauses to give the company leave to borrow

500,000l. if should they find it necessary to their affairs; to restrain their servants from drawing upon the directors for more than a given sum, and that the bills should not be paid without the previous consent of eighteen of the directors. With respect to the payment of the king's troops in the service of the company, he would not at that time make any proposition about the manner in which they should be paid; but undoubtedly it was proper that they should be paid as well and as soon as the troops of the company; but whenever the mode of payment, and the quantum of the sum should be ascertained, the company might be sure nothing unreasonable should be asked; because the company was, by the regulation he had suggested, to take 8 per cent. out of the profits, before the public should touch any part of them; so if any unreasonable sum should be asked for the protection of the fleets and armies, it was the public, not the company, that would be injured by it. It was possible that India might, at some period or other, be made the seat of war between this country and some of the great European powers; in such case, the company could not, ought not to be charged with the payment of all the forces that should be sent to India.

The directors were at present obliged to shew to the secretary of state all the dispatches they received from India; he proposed to add a clause to compel them to shew also the dispatches they send to India; and as it was possible that the connexions and alliances with the Asiatic princes might be productive of wars, which, in the end, would involve this country; so he would have it made penal in the directors, or their servants, to disobey the orders that from time to time should be given them by his majesty's ministers. The power of giving orders to the company, and compelling the directors, and others under them, to obey them, was certainly what a minister could not wish for; it gave no patronage, and it carried responsibility with it. Another thing he intended to propose: by law, all the servants of the company were prohibited from receiving any presents in India; and if they did, and presents were discovered, they became forfeited to the directors; but as the directors were rather

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rather backward in availing themselves of this law, he would provide, that if, during a given period, the directors should not claim those presents as their right, the Attorney General should be empowered to inform against those who had received presents: and authorised to claim the presents, as the property of the crown. He likewise thought it would be a desirable object to establish a court of judicature in this kingdom, to hear and determine, in a summary way, all charges of speculation, and oppression in India: but as no plan of such a tribunal had been as yet drawn; and as the bill was merely temporary, it would not be proper to make in it any regulation but of a temporary nature: the same reason prevented him, for the present, from carrying into execution a proposition he had once suggested to the House, of vesting the Governor of Bengal with a power to act sometimes in cases of emergency without or even contrary to the advice of his council. With respect to the court of judicature in Bengal, he only said, that if any wholesome regulation should be found in a bill which an honourable gentleman was to bring in, that should tend to make that court more useful, and less inconvenient, he was ready to adopt it; but the principle upon which the court was established was, beyond dispute, laudable and necessary: the poor Indians were to be protected from oppression, and perhaps there were Europeans, who had not humanity enough to refrain from oppressing an innocent people, if they were not restrained by the supreme court of judicature. He concluded with offering separate resolutions for the approbation of the committee, as the basis (if agreed to by the House) of a bill on the plan just delineated.

General Smith protested against several parts of the noble lord's plan: he treated as scandalously childish, the idea of taking, by one vote, 600,000*l.* from the company: and by another, giving them leave to borrow 500,000*l.* reprobated the idea of giving the governor of Bengal despotic power; and of forcing the directors to shew to the secretary of state all the orders they send to India: placing executive power in one place, and responsibility in another, would be making a chaos of government; and he had rather see respon-

sibility, and all, in the hands of ministers than that the company's settlements should be governed by such an extraordinary jumble of regulations. As to the dividend, or participation of profits, it was madness in the present state of affairs to think of it; for when the company was losing every day, it was a preposterous thing to talk of profits: and that the company was losing was not to be doubted; nay he was ready to prove at the bar, that the bond debt of the company would soon be at 1,400,000*l.* In a word, sooner than submit to such a participation, as the noble lord had described, he would advise the company to surrender their right to the exclusive trade; and not to continue to carry on a branch in commerce, in which they could not be gainers.

Mr. Hufsey, Mr. Dempster, and several other members made similar objections to the proposed regulations, and *Mr. Mansfield*, the Solicitor General, in reply, maintained the equity and sound policy of every part of the plan. The resolutions were afterwards voted without any division.

Monday, May 28.

The House agreed to the resolutions of the committee on Lord North's plan relative to India affairs, and ordered in a bill accordingly.

Lord Beauchamp informed the House that a cause had been decided in the court of King's Bench, against a pauper, his wife and children, who had claimed a settlement in a parish, and had been denied it, because the parents were married contrary to the marriage act of 1751, the marriage having been declared invalid, being solemnized in a chapel which was built since the said act, and not erected upon the site of any church or chapel where banns had usually been published before the passing of that act. By not attending to this circumstance, the children, by the letter of the law were bastardised, and it might be the case of thousands, for though the judges were disposed to give relief, their oath and their duty obliged them to maintain the letter of the act, which precludes all persons not legally married from the benefit of a legal settlement. His lordship therefore humanely moved for leave to bring in a bill to remedy certain inconveniences arising from an act passed in the 24th year

year of the late king, intituled "An Act to prevent clandestine Marriages;" the purport of the bill was to legalize all marriages that had been or should hereafter be solemnized in any chapels under similar circumstances, provided they were solemnized in other respects conformable to the said act. This bill afterwards passed into a law by the title of an act to explain and amend the marriage act; but it must not be confounded with another brought in by Mr. Fox, which went almost to the total repeal of the said marriage act, and passed the House of Commons but was thrown out by the Lords.

The report of the committee appointed to enquire into the propriety of permitting sugars, captured from our enemies and brought into the ports of Great Britain, to be sold for home consumption, being made, *Mr. Alderman Sawbridge*, moved, that a day be appointed for taking the same into consideration. To the report was added the petition of the sugar bakers, praying that leave might be granted. But the motion was opposed by *Mr. Dempster* and others on this principle, that it would be a great hardship on the West-India planters, and no relief to the public; on the contrary it would enable the sugar bakers, to purchase large quantities of prize sugars at a cheap rate, and to support their present combination to sell them at an exorbitant price. After many sound commercial arguments on both sides of the question, in which *Lord North* and *Mr. Fox* happened for once to be of the same opinion (against the petition) the motion was rejected by 142 Noes, to 61 Ayes.

In a committee of supply 10,000l. were granted for rebuilding of Newgate. And 25,000l. towards defraying the expences incurred in repairing the damages done to the King's Bench and the Fleet prisons by the rioters in June 1780.

Wednesday, May 30.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge made his annual motion "for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of parliaments." Upon which, as usual, very little was said; *Mr. Wilkes* seconded the motion, *Sir P. J. Clerke* and *Mr. Charles Turner* supported it. The majority, against it, contented themselves with silent votes. Upon the division it was rejected by 59 Noes against 29 Ayes.

Colonel Hartley moved for a renewal of those temporary acts of parliament, by which parliament had vested a power in the crown to hold out certain conditions to the revolted colonies of America for a reconciliation or peace with Great Britain; those acts being expired. A very long debate, containing nothing but repetitions of all the arguments used upon former occasions for and against the American war, followed upon this motion. The ministry gave as a reason for opposing, that the crown is already vested with sufficient power to make peace with America, it being part of the royal prerogative to make peace or to declare war without the interference of parliament; but it was acknowledged, that there might be circumstances particularly delicate which might make it necessary to come to parliament for advice in adjusting the terms.

On the other hand, *Sir George Savile*, and *Mr. Fox* contended that the American war, having been entered into by the advice and votes of parliament, it became a special case, not included in the general prerogative of making peace or declaring war against a common enemy. And they denied that the crown had a power, in any shape whatever, to make peace with America independent of parliament; on this ground they supported the motion and divided the House, when it was rejected by 106 Noes to 73 Ayes.

The House then went into the further consideration of the report of the committee on *Lord Mahon's* bill, to enable the goldsmiths to work up gold of an inferior standard to the present; when it was opposed by *Lord North*, from the apprehension that it would encourage frauds, and tempt the goldsmiths to melt down the gold coin. On this ground, the report of the committee was not agreed to, and the bill of course was thrown out by a majority of 35 votes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, May 30.

THE motion for going into a committee on the bill for preventing certain abuses on the sabbath day was opposed by the *Earl of Abingdon*. His lordship in a singular speech, treated it as an invasion of the religious and civil liberties of the people, and a partial exertion of the legisla-

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tive authority. To demonstrate the partiality of this proposed reformation, his lordship exposed the scenes of iniquity transacted on the sabbath day, in the fashionable gaming houses and brothels at the West end of the town, but the picture he drew was reckoned so indecent and repugnant to the dignity of the House, that the truth of the observations were lost, in the zeal to preserve the purity of the House from voluptuous descriptions; for certainly, the places mentioned by his lordship deserved the same timely suppression, as those enumerated in the bill.

The Duke of Manchester urged very serious arguments against the bill; his grace observed, that the penal laws already enacted against the profanation of the sabbath, were sufficient to answer all the ends proposed by the bill, if they were properly enforced, he therefore thought it needless to multiply the penal statutes solely for the sake of suppressing meetings which appeared to him to be perfectly innocent.

The Bishop of Chester (Dr. Porteus) after declaring he thought Lord Abingdon's speech to be indecent that it did not deserve any answer, replied to the Duke of Manchester, and assured the House that the laws in being were not adequate to the purpose of suppressing those improper meetings on Sundays which had given rise to this bill, and he explained the difference between societies assembling for religious exercises, and those debating societies which are calculated only to bring company to public houses for the emolument of the proprietors, where the speakers are paid for speaking, and money is taken at the door for admittance. His lordship also stated the difference there ought to be between the observation of the Sabbath in Protestant and Popish countries; in the latter, all kinds of diversions are allowed on that day, but in the former it would be inconsistent with the principles of the reformation. Upon a division there were only 3 votes against committing the bill, which soon after passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, May 31.

SIR Herbert Mackworth moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain an act for punishing persons stealing base metals: brass, iron, lead,

&c. he said were enumerated in that act, but not pewter, so that a man who had stolen a quantity was acquitted at the last assizes owing to this deficiency. Leave was granted accordingly.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors arrested before the 7th of June 1780, which was granted and afterwards passed into a law.

Lord North moved, that instructions be given to the committee, to which the bill for continuing the commission of accounts bill was referred, to receive a clause empowering the commissioners to take into consideration the accounts of the extraordinaries of the army.

Colonel Barré, who had repeatedly complained of the extravagant demands for the army extraordinaries, took this opportunity to propose an amendment to the motion, by inserting the word "immediate," which produced a debate, in which Lord North remarked, that it was impossible for the commissioners to proceed immediately upon that business, because they must wait for evidence from beyond the Atlantic; the amendment was therefore rejected and the motion passed.

Colonel Barré next made an attempt to form a new commission by moving it as an instruction to the committee to leave out the names of the present commissioners, and to insert the names of such members of parliament as should be elected by the House, by ballot.

Lord North opposed this motion, because the present commissioners had been active and diligent, were now trained to the business, and could proceed with greater dispatch than those who should have it to learn. His objection to appointing members of parliament was, the fate of a former bill of the same kind, which the lords had thrown out, because none of their body were put into the commission.

Mr. William Pitt, second son of the late *Earl of Chatham*, greatly distinguished himself in a reply to Lord North, maintaining the rights and privileges of parliament against every argument, insisting that the commissioners ought to have been members. He likewise discovered great knowledge of the character, management, and connections of the minister, but notwithstanding this oration, the question was lost by 90 votes against it, to 42 for it.

Friday

Friday, June 1.

Lord North's bill for securing to the public, *three fourths* of the profits of the East-India company's trade, after a dividend of 8 per cent to their stockholders was read the first time; an amendment proposed by *Mr. Henry Banks* (a new member for *Corfe Castle*) to put it off for three months, being rejected upon a division by a small majority of 11 votes. The principle on which *Mr. Banks* founded his objection was, that the bill had a retrospect operation in view, which rendered it unjust; he admitted the equity of a share in their future profits, but he thought no claim could be legally made to past acquisitions.

In answer to this objection it was said, that the House of Commons in 1772, had passed a resolution, that *three fourths* of the profits of the company belonged to the public, in consequence of ceding to the company the territorial revenues and acquisitions they had made, which of right belonged to the crown, and therefore the demand now made was only of arrears long since due.

Mr. Minchin moved an address to his majesty for copies of extracts from the correspondence between his majesty's ministers and the agent for the court of Spain relative to the exchange of prisoners during the present war. The foundation of this motion was an imputation of neglect on the part of administration in not obtaining the release of British seamen and soldiers, prisoners in Spain. It was said, the cruel treatment of these prisoners on the one hand by the Spaniards, and the offers they made them on the other to induce them to enter into their service, had obliged many of them to take up arms against their own country. In fine, that the greatest mischief done to the works at Gibraltar was by batteries raised by these deserters.

Mr. Webb seconded the motion, and complained that the prisoners taken on board the West-India fleet, had been very ill treated by *Comte O'Reilly*.

Lord North, *Mr. Penton*, and other members, the friends of administration, declared that a negotiation had been set on foot for the exchange of prisoners,

and in order to facilitate it, we had set at liberty 1200 Spanish prisoners, and had laid a claim upon them for the same number of British captives; that the court of Spain did not totally admit the claim, and therefore to avoid all dispute, we had agreed to begin an exchange with them man for man, and rank for rank, independent of that claim; which exchange was now going on. It was admitted, that the first prisoners taken by the Spaniards were ill used; but after the Spanish officers and magistrates had received instructions from court, the case had been altered, and they continued to be treated as well as prisoners could be treated in Spain. The motion was rejected by 53 Noes against 29 Ayes.

Mr. Burke then proposed the following resolution: "That a great number of our seamen are prisoners in Spain; and no proof has been given to this House, that any effectual step has been taken to release them, at a time when such great demands are made upon the House for a supply of seamen."

Lord Lisburne one of the Lords of the Admiralty, assured the House that we had already released 600 prisoners, part of the 1200 we had demanded; that the Spanish agent had written home for fresh instructions, and that no step had been omitted by the Admiralty on the subject. Upon which the motion was thrown out, by 54 Noes to 32 Ayes.

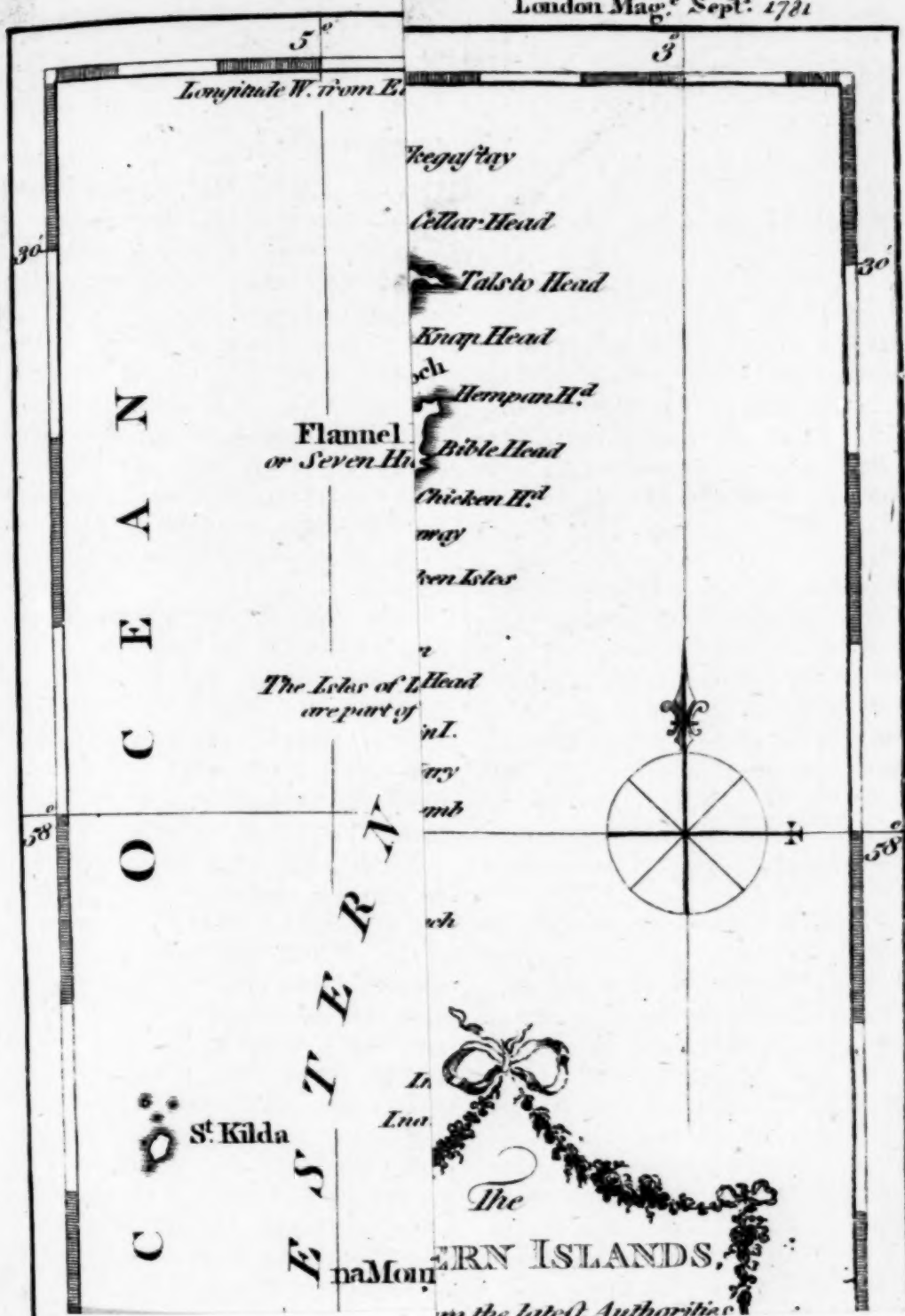
Admiral Darby, being in his seat, was called upon by *Mr. Hussey*, to inform the House if there was any truth in the report, that the gunpowder he had on board, and that he left at Gibraltar, was inferior to the Spanish gunpowder.

The Admiral replied, that he never heard of any such report in the fleet; and if it arose from the Spanish gunboats reaching us, when our guns could not reach them, it was to be accounted for from the extraordinary length of the guns used on board these boats: yet our frigates had engaged and beat them off.

Sir William James corroborated this account of the matter, and here the conversation closed. Both Houses adjourned this day during the festival of Whitsuntide.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION



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RIPTION

Friday, June 1.

bill for securing to the fourths of the profits of company's trade, after 3 per cent to their stock-read the first time; an proposed by *Mr. Henry* (member for *Corfe Castle*) for three months, being re-division by a small majority. The principle on which founded his objection to the bill had a retrospect operation, which rendered it unjust the equity of a share in profits, but he thought it should be legally made to pass

to this objection it was in the House of Commons introduced a resolution, that three fourths of the profits of the company should be paid to the public, in consequence of the company the territorial acquisitions they had made of right belonged to the crown, therefore the demand now of arrears long since

was moved an address to the king for copies of extracts from the correspondence between his majesty's agent for the court of Spain to the exchange of prisoners in the present war. The objection to this motion was an impropriety on the part of addressing the king not obtaining the release of men and soldiers, prisoners of war was said, the cruel treatment of prisoners on the one hand, and the offers they made on the other to induce them to their service, had obliged them to take up arms against their country. In fine, that the best done to the works at Gibraltar by batteries raised by

seconded the motion, and that the prisoners taken on the East-India fleet, had been released by *Comte O'Reilly*.

Mr. Penton, and other friends of administration, who negotiation had been set on the exchange of prisoners,

and in order to facilitate it, we had set at liberty 1200 Spanish prisoners, and had laid a claim upon them for the same number of British captives; that the court of Spain did not totally admit the claim, and therefore to avoid all dispute, we had agreed to begin an exchange with them man for man, and rank for rank, independent of that claim; which exchange was now going on. It was admitted, that the first prisoners taken by the Spaniards were ill used; but after the Spanish officers and magistrates had received instructions from court, the case had been altered, and they continued to be treated as well as prisoners could be treated in Spain. The motion was rejected by 53 Noes against 29 Ayes.

Mr. Burke then proposed the following resolution: "That a great number of our seamen are prisoners in Spain; and no proof has been given to this House, that any effectual step has been taken to release them, at a time when such great demands are made upon the House for a supply of seamen."

Lord Lisburne one of the Lords of the Admiralty, assured the House that we had already released 600 prisoners, part of the 1200 we had demanded; that the Spanish agent had written home for fresh instructions, and that no step had been omitted by the Admiralty on the subject. Upon which the motion was thrown out, by 54 Noes to 32 Ayes.

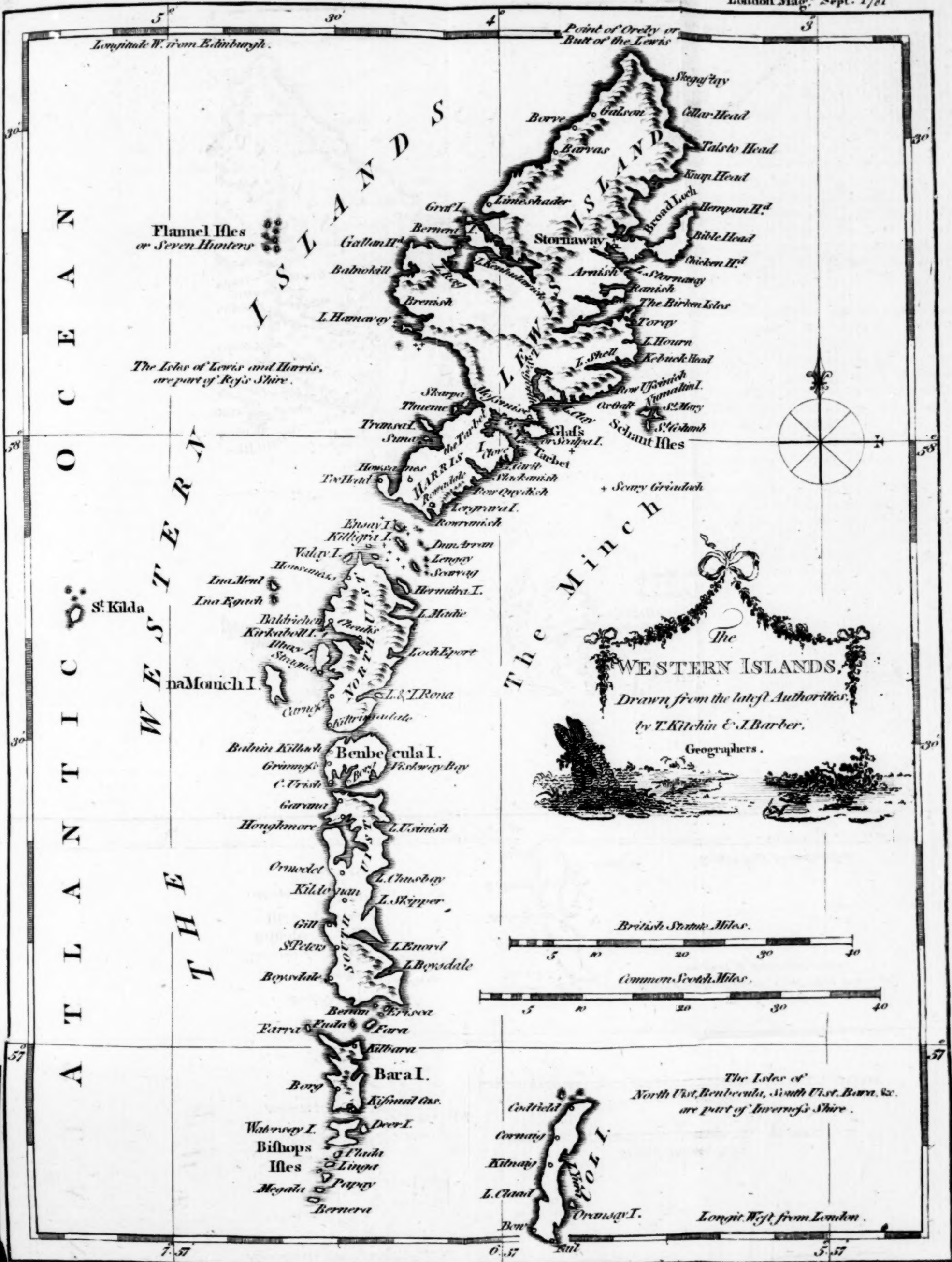
Admiral Darby, being in his seat, was called upon by *Mr. Hussey*, to inform the House if there was any truth in the report, that the gunpowder he had on board, and that he left at Gibraltar, was inferior to the Spanish gunpowder.

The Admiral replied, that he never heard of any such report in the fleet; and if it arose from the Spanish gunboats reaching us, when our guns could not reach them, it was to be accounted for from the extraordinary length of the guns used on board these boats: yet our frigates had engaged and beat them off.

Sir William James corroborated this account of the matter, and here the conversation closed. Both Houses adjourned this day during the festival of Whitsuntide.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION



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DESCRIPTION OF THE HEBRIDES, OR WESTERN ISLES OF SCOTLAND.

(With a new and accurate Map.)

THE number and extent of these islands has always been an obstacle to deter geographical writers from attempting to give a particular description of each, and indeed many of them do not merit much more notice than that of pointing out their situation on the map. Following therefore, the general example, we shall here give an account of the most considerable; the whole being, as some travellers have asserted, 300 in number, and making in quantity near one third of the kingdom of Scotland.

In this description we shall proceed from the northern to the southern extremity of the map. *Lewis* and *Harris* (or *Herries*) Islands, are commonly considered as two islands, but are in reality but one, being only separated from each other by a narrow channel. Their situation is the most to the north-west of any of the islands of Scotland; and they are bounded on the south, by the Island of *North Ulst*. That part which is distinguished by the name of *Lewis* is esteemed the most healthy, the air being remarkably temperate. The soil is arable about sixteen miles on the west coast, and in some places on the east; the rest is sandy and sterile, except the heaths which are partly red, and partly of a black clay; the latter, the poor women of the country mould into vessels that bear the fire, and serve not only to boil their meat, but to preserve their ale.

The product of the country chiefly consists of barley, oats, rye, flax, and hemp. The manure for their ground is sea water and soot, and the industry of the cultivators is so great, that for several months upwards of five hundred labourers are employed in digging and turning the soil.

They are famous for distilling several strong liquors, particularly *Uisquebaugh*, from their corn. All their coasts and bays abound with cod, herring, and other fish, but their fisheries are greatly interrupted by the whales, and about once in seven years, so large a quantity of a fish called the *spout fish* is left upon the coasts, that they trans-

LOND. MAG. Sept. 1781.

port them to their arable land and bury them to enrich it. The fresh water lakes, which abound in these islands, are well stored with excellent trout.

They have several springs of very extraordinary qualities, the water of one will not whiten linen, another will not boil meat, though kept on the fire a whole day. The cattle in general are small, but the sheep are excellent, and the horses are as strong for the plough as much larger.

The Inhabitants of these, and the adjacent islands, are of the middle stature and well proportioned; their complexions are generally brown or ruddy, their constitutions sanguine, and their strength enables them to undergo great labour and fatigue. They are very ingenious, the men have a mechanical turn, and both sexes are fond of music and poetry. The most prevalent disease in this country is a cough, and the most fatal the small-pox. The common dialect of these and most of the western Islands is Irish, and they retain the manners, customs and habits of the antient Scots; in short, they differ very little from the Highlanders on the continent of the kingdom.

The islands of *Lewis* are divided into two parishes and contained twenty four churches and chapels before the reformation, which are now all protestant churches except one chapel belonging to a Romish family.

Harris Island, properly so called, is more fertile than *Lewis* Island except on the east coast. It is remarkable for its high mountains and caves. The Forest, as it is called, includes most of the hills and mountains, is eighteen miles from east to west, and contains some thousands of deer. At the entrance of *Loch-Seafort*, which divides *Lewis* from *Harris*, there is a very good harbour, called by navigators, the *Glaß*, and by the inhabitants the *Sculpa*. The Earl of Seafort is the chief landholder on the Island of *Lewis*, and the family of *Macleod* on that of *Harris*.

NORTH ULST, BENBECULA, and SOUTH ULST, are separated from each other,

Other, by several rocks, little islands, and a channel about three miles broad, yet at some seasons of the year, at the ebb of the tide, travellers can pass from the one to the other wading it on horseback. The people of these islands are remarkable for their longevity, some instances being given of their attaining to the age of 130. The western side of North Ulst is very fertile, but the rest of these islands suffer much by the overflowing of the lakes, of which, and of small isles, there are an almost innumerable quantity. On the south-east side of North Ulst there is an excellent harbour in a bay called *Loch-Madie*, famous for a great cod, ling, and herring fishery; the latter having, in some years, employed upwards of 400 sail of shipping to carry them to foreign markets. A little farther south is *Loch-Effort*, which has likewise a good harbour, and an abundance of little islands.

Bara Island, the principal estate of the *Mac Neils* is much indented by bays, in which are many smaller islands, that produce both corn and pasturage. *Kismul* is the chief, situated on the east side of *Bara*; it has a strong castle called *Mac Neil's seat*, an antient and strong edifice, and incloses a church, a chapel, and a magazine for military stores.

THE BISHOPS Isles are situated to the south of *Bara*, and are a cluster of islands so called from their having been formerly under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Isles. They are mostly frequented by fishermen from the Orkneys; having convenient harbours. Some of these Islands produce corn, but more pasturage; and in no other respect are worthy of notice.

COL Island, at the south-east extremity of the map, has several hills formed by rocks and quite barren, but the north side produces barley and oats; it abounds with mines of iron ore, and the cod caught on this coast are remarkably large. On the south-east side, there is a dangerous ledge of rocks called the *Cam of Coll* very fatal to shipping.

ST. KILDA, the remotest of all the islands, on the north-west side of the map, are a cluster of rocks rather than islands, of which the principal is *St. Kilda*; the land of it rises higher in the middle than the rest, and is more fertile, producing better barley than any other of the western isles. The horses and cows are likewise larger.

THE FLANNAN Islands, are six in number from their situation called by the sailors the *North Hunters*. They belong to the inhabitants of *Lewis* Island, who feed their sheep upon them.

We have now taken notice of all the principal islands on the map, not before described with the maps of the shires to which they belong. Having thus completed the very arduous, but useful plan of describing, with a regular sett of useful maps, engraved for the purpose, every part of Great Britain and Ireland, we beg leave to refer our constant patrons, who possess the London Magazines in sets, to Vols. XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII. XXIV. XXV. XXVI. XXVIII. XXIX. for the Maps and descriptions of ENGLAND and WALES. To Vols. XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV. for those of IRELAND. And to Vols. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXV. XL. XLI. XLII. XLIV. XLV. XLVI. XLVII. XLVIII. XLIX. for those of SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING observed, with much satisfaction, that you make it a point to communicate to the public every new discovery and every improvement made in the art of preserving or restoring health, I have taken the liberty to send to you the inclosed abstracts from a medical work lately published, which contains advice of such consequence to mankind in general, and to the female sex in particular, that I think you cannot do a more friendly

office to your numerous readers, many of whom must be valetudinarians, than by giving them a place in your next Magazine. I am, Sir,

Your constant reader and
Occasional correspondent,
Sept. 30, 1780. BENEVOLUS.

ABSTRACTS from the new Edition of
DR. LEAKE'S Medical Observations
and Instructions. Comprehending the
Nature, Treatment, and Cure of the
various

various Diseases incident to women. In 2 vols. 8vo. dedicated to the Queen.

"TO examine, and reject such customs, and vulgar errors as tend to prejudice the understanding and injure health; to point out the dangerous abuse of powerful medicines, and afford women a competent idea of their own disorders, as well as the most gentle and effectual methods of treating them, is the intention of the following medical instructions.

Should the undertaking appear exceptionable to some, from the simplicity of its plan, which adapts it to general comprehension, on the principles of common sense; I trust there are many, of discerning minds and disinterested views, who will distinguish better, and readily approve a design, the great objects of which are, the *prevention of diseases and recovery of health.*

Throughout this work I have endeavoured to preserve such a regular succession of circumstances as render the whole plain and instructive. The first chapter commences with the treatment of diseases proceeding from irregularities incidental to the sex, in the second, the various diseases of the womb are amply considered respecting their cause and cure; the third contains the curative method in *diseases of the stomach and bowels*; nervous and hysterick affections, low spirits and melancholy; *dropsy and consumption.* In the last I have treated on *diseases of the skin and glands*; the influence of the passions on the body and mind; effects of weather on delicate constitutions, and the salutary power of *air, diet, exercise, and simple medicines.*

To the whole is added a supplement with *prescriptions* or forms of medicine in *English* adapted to the several diseases.

If in the following sheets I have laid much stress on the salutary power of *regimen, and simple medicines*, it was from a thorough conviction of their efficacy, and because experience assured me they afford the most gentle and natural means of *curing chronic diseases.*

With such, indeed, as are to profit more from the administration of medicines, than by enforcing the benefits of regimen, it may appear a very unpopular talk to shew the abuse of one, or good effects of the other; but demonstrable truths ought to carry conviction with them, whether they are for our interest or against it.

To follow what we disapprove, and act in contradiction to our own feelings, to be afraid of doing justice and speaking truth, argues the most temporising and slavish conformity to customs, "*more honoured in the breach than the observance.*" I can say with great truth that I have long thought something like the following work might be productive of general good, and that nothing in my power has been wanting to make it answer that desirable and important end.

Were women as attentive to the inestimable blessings of health as to the capricious extremes of novelty and fashion, it would be fortunate for themselves and their offspring; but as this is rather to be wished than expected, it may be necessary to put them in mind, that although health does not altogether constitute beauty, beauty is the child of health, and cannot long exist without her parental influence. In vain they would strive to preserve one without due regard to the other; the great secret of improving beauty consists in the art of preserving health. It is that which animates and lights up the countenance with expressive smiles, which touches the lip with vermillion, and diffuses over the cheeks a freshness and vivid glow surpassing Circassian bloom. It gives sweetness to the breath, and lustre to the eye; but let sickness and disease overshadow the beauteous form, and its appearance is no longer retained; the snowy whiteness of the skin is exchanged for a fallow hue, the lustre of the eye is tarnished, and the blooming cheek will fade. Is it not then to be lamented, that the true value of health is seldom sufficiently regarded, till it is either impaired or irretrievably lost?

If the efficacy of regimen is apparent in the small pox and other acute diseases, the propriety of it sure in maladies of the chronic kind must still be more evident; for as they are attended with less immediate danger it may be longer continued, and varied according to the nature of particular circumstances, in such a manner as to produce a gradual, lasting, and a salutary change in the bodily system, especially when assisted with mild and simple medicines.

Instead of this rational method of proceeding, a *farrago*, or unnatural *bodge podge*, is often directed for the patient, where many ingredients of con-

trary qualities are jumbled together in spite of their own enmity to each other. The jarring elements of *fire and water* might as well be expected to agree. But even admitting the efficacy of the several ingredients when separately considered; according to such modes of prescription, there is generally too small a quantity of any one of them to make it act with sufficient power.

What then is to be expected from those compositions, which either considered in whole or in part, exclude every idea of answering their proposed end. But should the event prove favourable, it would be impossible to determine which of those several ingredients was most conducive to the cure, consequently no improvement could from thence be made in the art of healing. Such mixtures are well calculated to keep both patient and prescriber in profound ignorance of what is productive of good, if fortunately such should be their effect. They may indeed as usual be said to be made *according to art*, for nature has nothing to do with them.

Chronic diseases which are slowly produced, can only with safety, be slowly taken away; and few, I believe, will oppose a truth so manifest, or deny that this purpose is effected by *air, exercise, and medicated diet*. These are the *grand alteratives* in nature's dispensatory, those the mild, but powerful simples which in due time produce a salutary and lasting change, attended with circumstances which cannot fail to recommend them, *viz.* they may be *beneficial to all, and can be hurtful to none*.

They are not like particular substances taken from a changeable *materia medica*, the medicines of to-day and to-morrow, but will permanently continue to exert their sovereign power to the end of the world. How different is the fate of many things which ignorance and superstition, or the excessive caprice of mankind, had for a season stamped as genuine and infallible; for, as the hand of time shall shift the scene, and tyrant custom prevail, many of those very medicines, and modes of practice which have so much captivated their enamoured votaries, like others

which went before them, will be viewed by posterity as airy nothings, the very baubles and bagatelles of science.

The sublime science of *astronomy* has been made easy of access by that elegant writer and polite philosopher *Fontenelle*. Geography and natural history have also been laid down on the most simple principles, and I can see no reason why physic may not likewise venture to speak in plain and intelligible terms.

Health is so important a blessing that people are intitled to the best information they can get concerning it, and to the privilege of seeing with their own eyes, instead of being hood-winked and led blindfold by the delusive promises of advertising quacks with borrowed names, impostors, and water doctors, who pretend to discover the face of the disease on the surface of urine as in the very mirror of truth, but, in reality, see nothing there so clearly as the patients ignorance and their own gain.

In the following medical instructions I have drawn into a narrow compass all that appeared to me truly useful and interesting in the *prevention or cure of female diseases*; and although I availed myself of whatever contributed most to that design, I have throughout the whole principally depended on such experimental facts as occurred to me in practice. All nice and perplexing distinctions relative to remote morbid causes, or quotations from authors, which would have rendered this work tedious, have been omitted as foreign to my design.

But notwithstanding this work was principally intended for the female sex many of whom are too far from proper advice, or unable to pay for it; it will not less merit the attention of more competent judges, being part of such doctrines as I advanced in my *public lectures*, and adopted with repeated success in the course of several years practice. It will afford useful and necessary information, to those engaged in the *science of midwifery*, or such as desire a thorough knowledge of the female constitution, and the true nature of its various diseases."

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

LOOSE Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart. By Henry Home, Lord Kaimes, of Scotland. 8vo.

THE very title of this ingenious tract shews that we are not to expect a methodical, complete treatise upon education, and therefore we have no right to enter into a severe criticism, which some have done, of loose hints thrown out by an author of established reputation upon a subject of such consequence to mankind: they appear to be the effusions of a benevolent mind, anxious in the decline of its faculties, to promote the welfare of mankind, and if occasionally falling into little puerilities, requiring no apology from the candid reader, though the noble writer has thought proper to solicit indulgence in the following modest lines. "Sensible I am, that in its present loose attire, it is scarce fit to appear in public; but may not the uncertainty of life in an advanced age plead my excuse? I should have ended my life with regret, had any thing been left undone by me, that could benefit my fellow creatures."

After such an acknowledgment, no good natured man will blame us for passing over those hints which we think frivolous, and proceeding to state those important admonitions, which lay claim to the attention of parents and youth.

The following axioms bear the stamp of sterling truth: "Few articles concerning government are of greater importance than good education."—Our moral duties are circumscribed within precise bounds: and therefore may be objects of law. But manners depending on an endless variety of circumstances, are too complex for law: and yet upon manners chiefly depends the well being of society. This matter was well understood among the antient Romans."—But "education in Britain is in a defective state." All our best writers on the subject from the times of Milton and Locke to the present day have made the same complaint, but it must be acknowledged that of late years several improvements have taken place in our public schools, and in private education: the study of modern history for instance, and the cultivation of our native language. Yet, we must agree with Lord Kaimes, that we have no schools for teaching the art of cultivating the heart, in other words, for forming the manners. *Manners make the man*, is the motto on the scute of Merton College, Oxford, founded by William of Wyckham; but are such manners cultivated at our universities as are calculated to make our young men amiable and respectable

members of the community. A striking instance to the contrary is given in our correspondent's *reflexions on the art of conversation*. Our constitution will not admit of public censors of the manners of our fellow citizens, and too much depends on the example of parents: to reform them, therefore, to recal them to a sense of their duty to their country and to their offspring is one principal aim of our author. Lord Kaimes is of opinion, that we have no reliance but upon parents for preventing universal corruption, and of course a dissolution of the state. And these are his loose hints for effecting a reformation: "The parental censorian office should be protected and encouraged by people in power. The legislature can do little, the sovereign and his ministers may do much, both by example and precept. It is in their power to bring domestic discipline into reputation, which would excite parents to redouble their diligence.—What if a person who hath carefully bred up a family, and added to the society a number of virtuous citizens, male and female, should be distinguished by some mark of honour, which at the same time would add lustre to every individual of the family? What if men of genius were encouraged by suitable rewards to give us good systems of education? When a man has taught a public school for twelve or fifteen years, with success and applause, why not relieve him from his fatigue by a handsome pension, enabling him to confine his attention to a few select scholars? It is of the utmost importance to the king and his ministers, that young men who may serve in parliament should be carefully educated, and in particular, be fairly initiated in the science of politics.—Why not schools for teaching this science erected at the expence of the public, as schools are for teaching the art of war?" We have selected these passages from the general introduction. We are now to acquaint our readers, that the work is divided into ten sections. The first is, an essay upon parental authority, the basis of all other, and which if properly exercised produces a habit of submission to magisterial authority, a fine preparation for social life. Reverence to parents is the corner stone of the Chinese government, Lord Kaimes wishes it were the same in Britain, and combats Rousseau's principle, "that there ought to be no authority—the child should be left to itself," with success.

The three next sections contain instructions for the management of children in the different stages of *nonage*. The rules laid down are easy, familiar, and enlivened by anecdotes calculated to infuse liberality of

of sentiment, and all the virtues of humanity, in early youth.

In a section comprising instructions for every stage of education, his lordship very justly reprobates the severity of school punishments for boys, and laments that the old degrading custom of flogging still remains in some of our capital schools. Nothing can be said in excuse for this brutal and in some cases indecent discipline. Corporal punishment will never improve the understanding or meliorate the heart.

From those sections which treat of peculiarities respecting the education of females, sensible mothers, and well disposed girls, may derive considerable advantages for the regulation of their conduct, especially with respect to religious instructions concerning the culture of the understanding. Short essays on subjects relative to the culture of the heart. Exercises for the memory selected from various authors; and a sketch of a young gentleman's common place book close this useful performance.

XL. *The Revolution of America.* By the Abbé Raynal, 8vo.

A narrative of the origin and progress of the rupture between Great Britain and her Colonies, written with extreme partiality to the Colonists, condemning in every point of view the conduct of the British government, and justifying France and Spain for the part they have taken in the quarrel. It needs but little to discover that the name of a respectable foreigner, who had acquired distinguished literary fame, by his *Philosophical and Political History of the Establishments and Commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies*, is made use of without his knowledge to give a sanction to the production of a party in England, the avowed friends of America, and enemies to those men and measures which have involved us in an expensive and unnecessary war. It is not to be wondered at therefore, that we find nothing new in this publication, and as its authenticity may well be doubted from a passage in the translator's advertisement we shall not enter into a discussion of political arguments manufactured at home, and which have been retailed to the public in various shapes to serve particular purposes.

XLI. *Elements of Elocution, being the Substance of a Course of Lectures on the Art of Reading, delivered at several Colleges in the University of Oxford.* By J. Walker. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT is with pleasure we lay before the public, every plan for the cultivation and improvement of the art of reading and speaking with propriety, the language of Englishmen. It had been too long neglected and indeed despised in our schools, and in our systems of private education. A scholastic knowledge of the dead languages, accuracy

in which is only requisite for those who are to follow one of the three learned professions, was the chief aim of the students in our academies and universities, and not many years since, the only use made of the maternal tongue was to mutter over the service of the church most unintelligibly in the college chapels. If the law had not prohibited it, such was the prejudice against the use of the English language, that prayers would have been read in Latin or Greek. Those who fell short of this pedantry, spent their time at schools, or under tutors in learning the French language before they understood their own, while to our great reproach, many sensible foreigners comprehended the sense of difficult passages in our best English authors much better than our (reputedly) well educated young men. But this shameful prejudice is at length happily giving way to genuine good sense. English masters, men of erudition, have been encouraged of late years not only in our schools for youth of both sexes; but in private; Mr. Walker was patronized as we are informed in his preface at the university of Oxford, after reading public lectures on English pronunciation, he was invited by several of the heads of houses to give private lectures on the art of reading in their respective colleges. This encouragement induced him to think of forming the outlines of elocution delivered in his public lectures into a regular system: a plan which has cost him great labour and which he has executed in such a manner as to demonstrate to the impartial that he possesses taste, learning, and judgment.

Some allowances must be made for every theorist, who bestows great assiduity upon a favourite and new Hypothesis, which he is determined to establish at all events, we will not therefore pass any censure upon Mr. Walker, but shall only express a wish that he had explained more clearly, the two radical distinctions of the voice into the *rising and falling inflexion*, as much of the merit of his work depends on the full comprehension of his new and apparently ingenious tables for the illustration of this distinction. Mr. Walker himself seems apprehensive, by his advertisement prefixed to Vol. I. that these radical distinctions will not be easily understood; and he endeavours to console his readers with this hope, "that those parts of the work, which do not depend upon these distinctions are sufficiently new and useful to reward the time and pains of a perusal. We readily admit that the other parts are entertaining and useful, but if as he says, "these two slides, or inflexions of voice, are the axis as it were, on which the force, variety, and harmony of speaking turns; will not those, who value their money, suspect that there is a little *tutor-craft*"

is not making this the most explicit part of his work, or if it could not be explained in words why not *viwa voce*? And should not the purchasers of his work, who could not understand these nice distinctions by the book, have been invited to receive a personal illustration from the author.

The most ingenious parts of this work, from which young people desirous of reading well will derive the greatest advantage are—His practical system of rhetorical *punctuation*, which is more easy and correct than the usual rules for pointing—His explanation of the formation of sentences, and praxis for pronouncing their different component parts—His practical system of *emphasis*—And, his rules for the modulation and management of the voice, illustrated by examples on the passions. His rules for expressing the various emotions of the soul are admirable. Upon the whole Mr. Walker has given indubitable proofs in this work, that he is a complete master of the English language.

XLII. *Letters on several Subjects*. By the Rev. Martin Sherlock A. M. &c. Volume the second.

IN our Review of New Publications for the month of February last, we gave a favourable account of the first volume of these letters, at the same time we took the liberty to arraign the self-sufficiency of the author; he has not, indeed, kissed the rod of correction; on the contrary he has cried out most lustily against the tribe of English reviewers; but his feeling sore has had a good effect. In the present volume we have a chaste dedication to his patron the Earl of Bristol, without any high flown compliment to himself. The first letter we viewed in the light of a pretty familiar description of London, and of their majesties, and we hope our readers will be pleased with the copy we have given. The subjects of his other letters are love, women, criticisms on Shakespear and Voltaire, drawn up with great judgement and candour. A dissertation on the power of Music, and its effects on the manners of nations. An examination of Lord Chesterfield's ideas of the graces, and a refutation of them. Mr. Sherlock is of opinion, that a young man will derive more real profit from Shakespear's scenes of Cardinal Wolsey's fall, and Polonius's advice to his son, well understood and well digested, than he will from all Lord Chesterfield's letters; this is a happy thought, and strictly true. Excellent remarks on travelling, and a few loose *jeux d'esprit*, which cannot be classed under any denomination, being neither one thing nor the other—but to use his own words a kind of "fiddle-dees to fill up a page," and as distant from Sterne's genuine humour, as Martin Sherlock is from the see of Canterbury.

XLIII. *The Daily Advertiser in Metre*, 4to.

MANY humorous productions in prose have been occasionally published upon cross reading articles of news and advertisements; but they have generally appeared in the different news papers as a kind of temporary sport for the day, at which any man of a sprightly turn might amuse himself, for it requires neither genius nor application to play at this common game of cross purposes; yet the first compiler plumed himself very much upon it as a new species of wit. The present author has gone beyond all his predecessors, for he has moulded into a regular form, that jumble of incoherent matter which fills up the Daily Advertiser. It is laughable, must have cost the Post some labour, and is not devoid of merit: but it is extremely unequal. The order observed in the news paper is preserved in the burlesque, consequently the ship news stands first, and being in our opinion the best executed part, we give it as a specimen of the whole.

D E A L.

Fell down, the *Concubine*, wind W. S. West;
The *Charming Polly*'s carried into Brest;
The *Amorous Susanna*, Captain Leer,
Was boarded by the *Trimmer* privateer;
The *Rosy Bess*, the helmsman being drunk,
Was run down by the *Jolly Tar* and sunk;
The good ship *Drury*, Captain Simon Sneak,
Weigh'd anchor and made sail for Standgate Creek;

The *Female-Patagonian*, Captain Hoar,
In turning up, mis'd stays and ran ashore.

XLIV. *The Saucepan*, 8vo.

PUBLIC curiosity has been so much excited by the strange title of this pamphlet, and the much stranger advertisements respecting it, published in the papers, that it would be unpardonable to pass it over unnoticed: though in the vulgar phrase it is impossible to make head or tail of it: all that can be done, is to give the outlines of this singular production. An address to Lord Mansfield is the most cool and rational piece; it contains an enquiry of importance, "whether this country is on the decline in its civil capacity?" Our author observes, "that the *civil* greatness and the *lettered* fame of those countries, which history presents to us, as models to copy, or to emulate, were blended together, the progress of both was hand in hand, and their completion united. Their decline was concomitant, and their extinction was also combined, for they perished together." The truth of this observation is illustrated from the histories of Greece and Rome. Sound learning, a thorough knowledge of history, and of mankind, characterise this unknown author, but he has made a bold use of his talents by employing them to satirise many living, well known characters in the severest manner. In justification of the exercise of this talent, he points out the difference between the satirist

satirist and the libeller, and reprobates the lawyers for not making the proper distinction. "The province of the *satirist* is conceived under two views, the *applause of virtue*, and the *ridicule or shame of vice*. The *libeller*, on the contrary, is all that is low and wicked; a cut-throat, who, for what perhaps he dares not avow, or from mercenary views, will assassinate all that is *great or eminent or excellent*." Having thus prepared his readers, he enters upon his office, by an imitation of *Juvenal's* first satire; in this, and a prologue, between the poet and his friend, he lashes the court, the city, the bar, the theatre, and the poor town authors. Notes are annexed to elucidate dubious passages; the poetry is good, and with a few exceptions, the satire is well directed.

XLV. *The Adventures of a Hackney Coach; the second volume.*

THE coach was worn out and the horses tired with the many agreeable jaunts they formerly made. But instead of being laid by, the coachman has put the old carriage upon new wheels, and has hired a fresh pair of horses. Yet after all the pains taken, we do not think they perform so well as the first.

To drop the metaphor, the characters are not so well drawn, nor so interesting as those in the first volume: in the present they are unfinished pictures from poor originals. The Fortunate Soldier. An Old Servant. The Boarding-School Tutors. And Day, a pastoral, in three parts, morning, noon, and evening, have, however, sufficient merit to recommend the present volume as a companion to those who possess the first.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS in the Months of JULY, AUGUST, and SEPTEMBER, besides those which have been reviewed.

HISTORY.

THE History of England. By Catharine Macaulay Graham. Vols. 6 and 7. 4to.

A Genealogical History of the present Royal Families of Europe, the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and the Succession of the Popes, from the fifteenth Century to the present Time: With the Character of each Sovereign. Illustrated with Tables of Descent. By Mark Noble, F. A. S.

The Medallie History of Imperial Rome. 2 Vols. 4to.

History of the Siege of Gibraltar, from April 12 to May 27, 1781. 4to.

POLITICAL.

THE Speeches of the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Abingdon, and the Bishops of Chester and St. David's, in the House of Lords, upon the Sunday Bill; with the Bill itself, &c. 4to.

Principles of Law and Government. 4to.
Two additional Letters to the Count de Welderen. By J. Andrews, LL. D.

A R T S.

TACTICKS. By Lieut. Col. William Dalrymple. 8vo.

A Practical Introduction to Arithmetick. By Thomas Molineux. 12mo.

The Theory of the Syphon illustrated.

A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus. By R. Pultney, M. D. and F. R. S.

A System of Tacticks, practical, theoretical, and historical. By T. Mante, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo.

A new and easy Method of applying a Tube for the Cure of the Fistula Lachrymalis. By J. Wathen, F. S. A.

A Translation of the much admired *Essai generale de Tactiques* of Mons. Guibert. 2 Vols. 8vo. with Plates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE London Mercury: Containing the History, Politicks, and Literature of England, for the Year 1780.

A List of the Officers of the Militia of England and Wales, for the Year 1781.

An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian. By W. Shaw, A. M.

Physiological Disquisitions. By W. Jones, F. R. S. 4to.

L A W.

APPEALS relating to the Tax on Servants; with the Opinion of the Judges thereon. 8vo.

Observations on the Law of Arrests and Imprisonment for Debt; together with a short Sketch of a Plan for an Amendment of that Law. By Richard Bevan, Esq.

M E D I C A L.

TRACTS on Inoculation. By the Hon. Baron T. Dimdale. 8vo.

Account of a Method of preserving Water at Sea from Putrefaction. By T. Henry, F. R. S.

An Address to the Nobility and Gentry on the great and good Effects of the universal Medicine of the Me^{de}.

N O V E L S.

LUCINDA, or the Self-devoted Daughter. 2 Vols. 12mo.

The Revolution.

P O E T R Y.

THE Brothers, an Eclogue. By the Hon. Charles John Fielding. 4to.

The Library, a Poem. 4to.

Poems. By Archbishop Portal. 8vo.

An Essay on Prejudice; a Poetical Epistle to the Hon. C. J. Fox. 4to.

Speculation, a Poem. By the Author of the New Bath Guide. 4to.

Poems for the Vase of Bath Easton, &c.
By a Derbyshire Highlander. 4to.

The Cow Chase, an Heroic Poem. 4to.
The Bevy of Beauties. 4to.

A poetical Translation of the Song of
Solomon, with Notes, &c. By Anne Fran-
cis. 4to.

The Critic, a dramatic Piece, By R. B.
Sheridan, Esq. 8vo.

The Baron, a musical Comedy. By M.
P. Andrews. 8vo.

The Cheltenham Guide; or, Memoirs
of the B—n—r—d Family.

The Miniature Picture, a new Comedy,
as it is performed at the Theatre-Royal,
Drury-Lane. 8vo.

A Descriptive Poem, written in the West-
Indies, 1781. Humbly inscribed to the
Royal Society. By George Heriot. 4to.

Homer's Hymn to Ceres; translated into
English Verse, with a Preface and Notes.
By Richard Hole, LL. B.

The Same. By Robert Lucas. 4to.
A new History of England in Verse; or

the Poetical British Remembrancer. By C.
Egerton, Esq.

The Sea Side, or Margate; a Poem.

RELIGIOUS.

THE Divine Instinct recommended to
Men. 8vo.

Gibbon's Account of Christianity consid-
ered, with some Strictures on Hume's Dia-
logues. By J. Milner, A. M. 8vo.

Hymns in Prose for Children. By Mrs.
Barbault. 12mo.

Thoughts on the Nature of the grand
Apostasy. By H. Taylor.

Whispers for the Ear of the Author of
Thelyphthora. By E. B. Greene, Esq.

The general Doctrine of Toleration ap-
plied to the particular Case of free Commu-
nion. By R. Robinson.

Sermons preached before the University
of Oxford in 1781, at the Lecture founded
by the late Rev. J. Frampton. By Timo-
thy Neve, D. D. 8vo.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

Οὐκ ἔστι Βίον εὐρεῖν ἄλυστον ἐν ὕδρῳ.

AN ELEGY.

IN life what is there greatly to admire!
Does it not balk us in each promis'd joy,
Led on impetuous by some desire
We find the anxious hours full employ.

If Beauty's charms subdue the am'rous heart,
The nymph or proves regardless of its
pray'r,
Or if consent effectual prove the dart,
Mistress and wife what different manners
wear.

What if ambitious views the mind inspire,
And the proud wish is granted to be great,
Alas! we find e'en there possession tire;
Care broods upon the precipice of state.

Think we that wealth acquir'd long can
please;
The pallid miser marks the notion vain;
The toilsome days, the nights devoid of ease,
Accurse the grov'ling slave of Mammon's
reign.

Say, is our pleasure center'd in a name
Due to desert, 'tis in Detraction's power
To lessen, nay, e'en to eclipse our fame,
Our life's bright side perhaps beheld no
more.

Dwells in the crowded city Joy sincere,
Where Dissipation scarce allows a thought,
Fondly, in vain, we surely seek it there,
Satiety makes repetition naught.
Lond, MAG. Sept. 1781.

Away Life's fancied dreams of unmix'd joys!
A dash of gall to Life's full cup is given,
Want or possession mortal peace annoys,
Pure joys alone are tasted in High Heaven.

PHILO-MUSUS.

THE WREATH.

A PASTORAL BALLAD.

"FIE, shepherd, ingloriously laid,
Like an insect that chirps in the
grass,
Your songs are indulg'd in the shade,
While a garland you twine for your last.

Vain garland! that fades in a day,
Cull'd with care, and accepted with pride;
War's laurels are lasting as gay,
And Britain bids arm on her side!"

Thus the swains who repine at the smile,
That Phillis bestows on my song,
With prospects more bright would beguile,
To persuade me th' employment is wrong.

Let the soldier preferment pursue,
And boast of the scars in his face;
Phillis' frowns are the foes I subdue,
My triumph shall be her embrace!

Whilst modesty blooms on each look!
What mildness is heard from her tongue!
Nor flow'ret so fair by the brook,
Not bird notes so sweetly are sung.

Like the sun 'tis her fortune to shine,
From the blessing I dare not exclude;
Though the pulse of her bosom is mine,
She's obliging to all but the rude.

Her hair more than ebon I prize,
Her neck may compare with the dove;
Her wit is as bright as her eyes,
And her goodness is pure as my love.

If the noble her manners disclaim,
When the head of the mourner she'd raise;
Yet her cheek is a stranger to shame,
But she blushes to hear of her praise.

To fair *Phyllis* I constancy vow,
All my songs with her name I repeat;
The *Wreath* shall adorn her gay brow,
And this verse I will lay at her feet."

STANZAS, ON AUTUMN.

I At my window sit, and see
Autumn his russet fingers lay
On ev'ry leaf of ev'ry tree;
I call, but *Summer* will not stay.

She flies the boasting goddess flies,
And pointing where th' *espaliers* shoot,
"Deserve my parting gift she cries,
"I take the leaves but not the fruit."

Let me the parting gift improve,
And emulate the just reply,
As life's short seasons swift remove,
Ere fix'd in *Winter's* frost I lie.

Health, beauty, vigour, now decline,
The pride of *Summer's* splendid day;
Leaves with the stem must now resign,
The mournful prelude of decay.

But let fair *Virtue's* fruit remain,
Though *Summer* with my leaves be fled;
Then, not despis'd, I'll not complain,
But cherish *Autumn* in her stead!

FAVOURITE SONGS in the new Musi-
cal Farce, called, THE AGREEABLE
SURPRISE.

SONG. An Irish Tune.

SIR FELIX.

I IN Jacky Bull, when bound for France,
The gosling you discover,
But taught to ride, to fence and dance,
A finish'd goose comes over.

With his tierce and carte, fa! fa!
And his cotillon so smart, ha! ha!
He charms each female heart, oh la!
As Jacky returns from Dover.

For cocks and dogs see 'squire at home,
The prince of country tonics!
Return'd from Paris, Spa, or Rome,
Our 'squire's a nice Adonis.
With his tierce and carte, fa! fa!
And his cotillon so smart, ha! ha!
He charms the female heart, oh, la!
The pink of maccaronies!

A I R. Dr. ARNOLD.

Mrs. CHESHIRE.

IN choice of a husband us widows are nice,
I'd not have a man wou'd grow old in a trice,
Not a bear, or a monkey, a clown, or a fop,
But one that could bustle and stir in my shop,
A log I'll avoid, when I'm chusing my lad,
And a fusk that might gobble up all that I

had;
Such suitors I've had, Sir—but off they
might hop—
I want one that can bustle and stir in my shop.

The lad in my eye is the man to my mind,
So handsome, so young, so polite and so kind!
With such a good soul to the altat I'd pop,
He's the man that can bustle and stir in my

A I R. Corn Rigs are banny.
COWSLIP.

LORD what care I for mam or dad?
Why let them scold and bellow!
For while I live, I'll love my lad,
He's such a charming fellow.

The last fair day on Gander Green
The youth he danc'd so well-o,
So spruce a lad was never seen,
As my sweet charming fellow.

The fair was over, night was come,
The lad was somewhat mellow;
Says he, my dear, I'll see you home—
I thank'd the charming fellow.

We trudg'd along, the moon shone bright,
Says he if you'll not tell-o,
I'll kiss you here by this good light—
Lord what a charming fellow!

You rogue, says I, you've stopp'd my breath,
Ye bell's ring out my knell-o!
Again I'd die so sweet a death
With such a charming fellow!

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.

ON Saturday the Lord Mayor
held a wardmote in Bow
Church, for the election of
an alderman of Cordwainers
ward, in the room of Alder-
man Hayley, deceased; there
were two candidates, Barnard Turner, Esq.

citizen and musician, and William Pickett,
Esq. citizen and goldsmith, when the show
of hands appearing in favour of Barnard
Turner, Esq. he was declared duly elected;
but a poll was demanded in behalf of Wil-
liam Pickett, Esq. which began immedi-
ately, and lasted till three, when on casting up
the books the numbers were for Barnard
Turner, Esq. 57, and for William Pickett,
Esq.

Esq. 25. On which Mr. Pickett thanked his friends for their attendance on the occasion, but said he would decline troubling his lordship or them any further on the present business; on which Barnard Turner, Esq. was again declared duly elected.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

The following particulars are received relative to Commodore Johnstone; After repairing the damages the men of war, Indiamen, &c. had received in the engagement with Mons. Suffrein's Squadron (*See our Magazine for June, p. 292*) Commodore Johnstone sailed, the 1st of May, from Port Praya Road, in the Island of St. Jago, with the whole fleet he took from England, except the Porto sloop, which brought home his dispatches: the ships kept company for near three weeks, when the Hero, of 74 guns, Capt. Hawker, and the Monmouth, of 64, Capt. Alms, with the 13 East-Indiamen under convoy, separated, to make the best of their way to the Island of St. Helena, the commodore, with the rest of his Squadron keeping on to the river of Plata in South America, where they arrived the beginning of June. Of the operations in that quarter little is known at present; but the city of Buenos Ayres, which lies about 200 miles up the river, and which is the seat of the Spanish government, is said to be one of the objects: the commodore's force is three ships of 50 guns, three of 36, one of 28, two sloops, seven armed transports, nine armed victuallers, and three armed store-ships; the troops are about 3000, composed of the 42d, 98th, and 100th regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Meadows. The Spanish Jesuit who was taken last year in his voyage from South-America to Old Spain, in a packet with dispatches, is in the fleet; this expedition was planned twelve months before, and its being delayed so long made it believed that it was given over.

MONDAY, 17.

East-India House, Sept. 17, 1781.

By accounts received over land from Bombay, dated the 31st of March, and 30th of April, 1781, the East-India Company are informed, that the terms offered to the Marattas for peace had not been accepted.

That every acquisition proposed by the government of Bombay to be made in the course of the war having been accomplished, they had taken measures, in concert with General Goddard, to confine their future operations to a mere plan of defence, to the security and preservation of those acquisitions, and of the company's other possessions, to the safety of Bombay, to the reduction of their extraordinary military charges, to rendering assistance, so far as in their power, to the presidency of Fort St. George, for which purpose preparation was making to

send back all the troops of that presidency; by which measure the army under General Coote would be considerably strengthened.

In pursuance of this plan, Gen. Goddard relinquished possession of Bhore Gaut, where he had proposed to form a fortified post, and marched the army to Panwell, to lodge his stores and baggage, and in order to proceed according to the system of defence before concerted.

During the march of the army, it was very much harassed by numerous bodies of horse and foot, who pressed upon the company's troops with a degree of boldness imputed only to their exultation at the appearance of a retreat. The company's troops behaved with their accustomed firmness and resolution; baffled every effort of the enemy to make an impression either on the line or baggage; but as the country was favourable for the mode of attack observed by the enemy, the company's troops during two days march sustained a loss of three officers and 55 men killed, and 15 officers and 393 men wounded; few or none of the privates killed or wounded were Europeans; but Col. Parker, who commanded the rear guard, was one of the officers mortally wounded.

The latest advices relative to the affairs of Fort St. George are also contained in the above letters from Bombay; and confirm the accounts, that the French fleet left the coast of Coromandel in February, without landing any assistance for Hyder Ally, or doing any material damage. The position of General Coote's army, and his having burnt all the boats at Pondicherry prevented the French from getting any supply of provisions from the shore, for which they seemed much distressed.

The letter of the 31st of March states, that Gen. Coote had retaken Carangoly, and the enemy withdrawn the troops with which for many weeks they had been besieging Velore, Permacoil, and Wandiwash. That Hyder was also employed in removing his heavy cannon and stores from Arcot; but it then seemed to be the general opinion he would not withdraw his army without hazarding a battle.

The letter of the 30th of April states, that country intelligence, collected by Mr. Stewart, at Goa, mentions Hyder having quitted the Carnatick.

The letter of the 30th of April concludes with an account of Col. Carnac having gained a complete victory over Mhudage Scindia. The colonel had been obliged to retreat, and was harassed for four days together by a very powerful army. After the fourth day's retreat the colonel countermarched a detachment from his army in the night, with which he got in the rear of the enemy, and attacked their camp, which was forced and

plundered, and two guns, four elephants, and a large booty fell into his hands; several accounts concur that the enemy's loss amounted to 8000 men, and Scindia himself escaped with difficulty to Seronge, attended by only a few horsemen.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Yesterday a Court of Aldermen was held (being the first since the recess) at which were present the Lord Mayor, ten Aldermen, and the two sheriffs. Report being made of the election of Barnard Turner, Esq. to be alderman of Cordwainers Ward, he was sworn accordingly.

The court ordered the city solicitor to prepare a case and lay the same before the Recorder, Mr. Common Serjeant, and the other counsel, respecting the legality of the present sheriffs continuing the election for member of parliament, and holding over, if the election should last longer than the 28th instant, for their opinion.

The same day, the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, went upon the hustings and opened the writ issued out by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and delivered to the sheriffs from the Lord Chancellor late on Monday night, for electing a member of parliament for this city, in the room of George Hayley, Esq. deceased,

SATURDAY, 22.

A general meeting of the proprietors of Bank stock, agreeably to the advertisement in the Gazette for that purpose, was held at the great room in the Bank on Wednesday last, to determine by ballot the following question: If it was the sense of the proprietors to increase their dividend one half per cent. which was carried, so that it will now be 6 per cent.—Thursday the said proprietors had a general meeting in order to confirm the ballot of the preceding day, and also to make a call of eight per cent. on the capital stock of the company, which was agreed to, and to be paid in as under—

- 1 per cent. the 19th of October.
- 2 per cent. the 20th of December.
- 2 per cent. the 17th of January.
- 3 per cent. the 15th of February.

8 per cent. which will make an increase to their capital stock of

862,400

10,780,000 former capital.

11,642,400l. their capital stock now
So that the interest at 6 per cent. will be
698,544l. per annum.

MONDAY, 24.

On Saturday a Common-Hall was held at Guildhall for the election of a representative for this city, in the room of George Hayley, Esq. the two candidates were the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Clarke; about one o'clock the Lord Mayor, Alder-

men, Recorder, &c. went upon the hustings; after the Recorder had opened the business of the day for calling the livery, the two candidates were put up, when the shew of hands appeared in favour of the Lord Mayor; but the sheriffs, to prevent any dispute, put them up a second time, when the shew of hands again appeared in favour of the Lord Mayor, and accordingly he was declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded in favour of Mr. Clark,

Sir Watkin Lewes then came forward, and thanked the livery for this repeated testimony of their favour, which he thought himself entitled to consider as a presage of his complete success. He said he had thrice offered his services for a representation in parliament at Worcester. He made observations on the benefit of annual parliaments, and his resolution to support that system. If a man's actions were a surer criterion of his principles than his mere professions, he appealed to the livery whether his conduct had not been uniform and consistent in the maintenance of the true principles of the constitution, and begged them to consider this as an earnest of his future conduct.

Mr. Alderman Clarke next made a short address, in which he reminded the livery of the favour they had shewn him in his last canvass and of the approbation they had expressed of the principles on which he resigned. The principles he professed, he resolved ever to abide by: and if he should have the honour to be chosen, would endeavour, to the best of his abilities, to promote the interests of the country, and to transmit the constitution pure to posterity.

While the names of the several aldermen were putting up in nomination, just as they came to Mr. Wooldridge's name, that gentleman stepped forward, and was beginning to harangue the livery respecting his intention to resign his gown, but being interrupted in the midst of his speech, he sat down, and the matter remains as yet unsettled.

TUESDAY, 25.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Saturday, previous to the Common-Hall, when the City Solicitor laid the opinion of the Recorder and Common Serjeant before the court, respecting the poll holding over to Michaelmas, which is the day after the customary time of swearing the new sheriffs into office. The advice of the Recorder and the Common Serjeant was, that as the constitution of the city could not admit of four sheriffs, to have at the same time authority for making a return to the writ, it would be proper to call a meeting of the common-council, and absolve Mess. Gill and Nicholson from the bond entered into by them, afterwards to call the livery together, and proceed to a new election of sheriffs. With respect to the gentlemen now in office, they

1781.

they are to continue till the election of a representative is finished. This opinion was given under an idea, that no opposition is to take place at the common hall and that Mr. Gill and Mr. Nicholson will be re-chosen.

A Spanish merchant in this city has received a letter from Madrid, in which is the following article: "This court has been in a consternation, not knowing how to act at this critical time: the courts of Vienna and Petersburg are very desirous of our entering into a negociation for a peace with Great-Britain; France, on the other hand, is endeavouring to prevent it, because from our assistance they are enabled to carry on the war; but we have work enough of our own cut out; Gibraltar has cost us an immense sum, besides the lives of a great number of men, some of the best troops we had, and we are no nearer taking that fortress than when we first laid siege to it. This, with our endeavours to quell the insurrection in South-America, and to keep the Moors in subjection, is work enough for us to do; and, therefore, I hope a treaty of pacification will soon be agreed on. We have some reason to believe that a peace between this court and that of Great-Britain will soon take place, as the matter seems now to be on the carpet, and couriers are daily going from hence to Vienna and Petersburg; and therefore we hope a cessation of arms will soon be declared in this city, which will occasion great joy to all ranks of people."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Sept. 11.

THIS morning a messenger arrived at the office of the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, with a letter to his lordship from Sir Horace Mann, Bart. and K. B. his majesty's envoy extraordinary at Florence, inclosing a letter from Lieutenant-General Murray, Governor of Minorca, dated St. Philip's Castle, August 19, in which the governor gives an account, that a division of the Spanish fleet and transports was pushing that morning to the east part of the harbour of Mahon, with an intention as was supposed, to land troops in that quarter; and that another division appeared to be going to the west part of the harbour. The governor adds, that he had been for some time apprised of the intention of the enemy, and was perfectly prepared to receive them; that the garrison was in high health and spirits, and that he had no doubt of making a vigorous resistance.

St. James's, Sept. 18, 1781.

Extract of a Letter from General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Gibraltar, Aug. 8, 1781.

YESTERDAY morning I received your dispatch of the 20th of July, with the in-

closure, by his majesty's sloop Helena, Captain Roberts, who arrived by dint of perseverance and bravery, with the assistance of our two gun boats (the Vanguard and Repulse) towed into the bay, and posted by Captain Curtis himself. He personally conducted their attack in his barge with distinguished success, notwithstanding a constant and heavy fire of round and grape from the enemy's gun-boats for nearly two hours: the particulars of Captain Roberts's gallant behaviour and his ship will no doubt, be transmitted by Captain Curtis; but as he (Captain Curtis) is not a man to speak of any transaction to highly redounding to his own honour, on my part it is an indispensable duty to inform your lordship, that his zeal for the service is scarcely to be paralleled in forwarding every operation that can any way contribute to our comfort or defence.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 18, 1781.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Curtis to Mr. Stephens, dated Brilliant, Gibraltar, August 7, 1781.

I BEG you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners that his majesty's sloop Helena arrived here this morning,

Her approach was discovered by the enemy and us at the same time, about five o'clock. She was in the gut, to the southward of Cabarita point, and nearly a third of the way over from it towards Europa. It was perfectly calm, and the Helena was rowing for the rock. I immediately took the Repulse and Vanguard gun-boats, with all the boats of the ships, and went for her as expeditiously as possible. Fourteen gun-boats of the enemy, carrying each 1 twenty-six pounder in the bow, moved also from Algaziras, accompanied by several launches. These boats got on faster than I could proceed with the Repulse and Vanguard, and before eight o'clock those of them the most advanced commenced their fire upon the Helena, being then within half gunshot. She returned it with great deliberation and effect, but still continuing to use her oars. The greater part of the gun-boats were soon close to her, and the clouds of grape and other shot, that seemed almost to bury her, were really astonishing. However she did not without some aid, bear long this very unequal combat. The Repulse and Vanguard began a well directed fire upon the enemy, being so placed as was deemed the most efficacious to cover the Helena, and annoy them. The commencement of the sea breeze having got to the Helena, she soon reached us, the enemy still persevered in their attempt upon her; some of them firing at her broadside, and others keeping a stern, raking her. However, the steadiness and bravery exhibited on board the Helena, and the well applied grape from the Repulse and Vanguard, very soon made several of them retire;

retire; and they all fled by ten o'clock, allowing us to tow the Helena into the Mole without further molestation. A xebec, mounting between twenty and thirty guns, which was lying near to Cabarita Point, got under way when the breeze came, and advanced to join the gun-boats; but upon seeing them retire, she retired also.

The masts, sails, rigging, and furniture of the Helena are cut all to pieces, and the hull a good deal damaged; but it is wonderful, as it is fortunate, the boatswain was the only man who was killed on board her.

The bravery, the coolness, and judicious conduct of Capt. Roberts*, do him infinite honour: his officers and men deserve the highest commendation.

PROMOTIONS.

THE king has been pleased to order a congé d'élire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Gloucester, for electing a bishop of that see, void by the translation of the right rev. father in God James late bishop thereof to the see of Ely; and also a letter recommending the rev. James Hallifax, D. L. to be chosen, by the said dean and chapter, bishop of the said see of Gloucester.—The dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Charles Middleton, Esq. comptroller of his majesty's navy, and his heirs male, with remainder to Gerrard Noel Edwards, of Ketten, in the county of Rutland, Esq. and his issue male by Diana his wife, daughter of the said Charles Middleton.—Charles Hanbury, Esq. to be his majesty's agent and consul in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Bremen and Lubeck.—John Stables, Esq. to be one of the counsellors of the Governor-General and Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in the room of Philip Francis, Esq. who has resigned.—Sir John Dick, Bart. to be one of the comptrollers of the accounts of his majesty's army, in the room of Christopher D'Oyley, Esq.—The honour of knighthood conferred on George Young, Esq. captain in his majesty's navy.—Martin Whish, Esq. to be one of the commissioners of his majesty's revenue of excise in England, in the room of George Lewis Scott, Esq. deceased.—George James Cholmondeley and Richard Tickell, Esqrs. to be commissioners for his majesty's stamp duties in the room of John Kenrick, Esq. deceased, and Martin Whish, Esq. promoted.—William Buckle, Esq. to the office of marshal of the Marshalsea of his majesty's court of Exchequer, in the room of William Turton, Esq. deceased.

MARRIAGES.

AUG. **27.** **T**HE honourable George Napier, to the right hon. Lady Sarah Lennox.—A few days since, Charles Chaplin,

Esq. nephew to the right hon. the Earl of Exeter, to Miss Taylor, of Lincoln.

DEATHS.

AUG. **SIR** Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Bena-
27 **S**cre-Hall in Suffolk.—28. The
hon. John Forbes, of Pitligo.—30. George
Hayley, Esq. Alderman of Cordwainers
Ward, and one of the four representatives in
parliament for the city of London.—Sept. 2.
Sir Thomas Mannock, Bart. who, dying
without issue, is succeeded in title and estate
by his brother, George Mannock, Esq. of
Bromley Hall, in Essex.—4. The lady of
Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Coldham-Hall,
near Bury St. Edmunds.—8. The right
hon. Dorothy, Countess of Harborough,
lady of the right hon. the Earl of Har-
borough, of Stapleford in Leicestershire.—
10. John Caverhill, M. D. fellow of the
Royal College of Physicians, and a member
of the Royal Society.—11. The rev. Mr.
Marriott, prebendary of Westminster, and
rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, Basinghall-
street.—12. At Clifton, a village near Ash-
bourn in the Peak, Derbyshire, a man at
the very advanced age of one hundred and
fifteen years, who lived a kind of recluse
life in a cottage by himself, and was visited
and chiefly supported under the idea of a
sequestered hermit.—A few days since, at
Philorth, aged 61, the right hon. George
Lord Saltoun.—A few days ago at Well-
borough, in Northamptonshire, William
Robinson, Esq. brother to Sir George Robin-
son, Bart. and a captain in the Northampton-
shire militia.—At Tobago, a few days before
the French took possession of it, the hon.
Lieutenant Sutton, of the 86th regiment of
foot, son of the right hon. Lord Geo. Sutton,

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS NAISH, of Bristol, cutler.
Charles Kennedy, of Watling-street, London,
warehouseman.
John Bongrave, of Chingford, in Essex, higger.
John Minton, William Prince and William Pare,
late of Birmingham, but now of Wych-street,
St. Clement Danes, merchants and copartners.
Robert Sharp, late of Shulton St. James, in Dorset-
shire, dealer.
George Maule of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, linen-
draper and haberdasher.
Samuel Peach, of Bread-street, London, merchant.
Thomas Ford, of Southampton, bookseller.
John Wellings, of Bridgenorth, in the County of
Salop, butcher.
Rowland Taylor, late of Swansea, in Glamorgan-
shire, scrivener and maltster.
Edward Leedes, now or late of Royds Hall, in the
Parish of Bradford, in Yorkshire, money-scrivener.
Samuel Holden and Josiah Phipps, of Aldersgate-
street, London, upholders and partners.
John Flounders, of Crathorne, in Yorkshire,
bleacher.
Richard Woods, of Southampton street, Covent-
Garden, woollen-draper.
John Yapp, late of the Parish of Whitbourne, in
Herefordshire, dealer.
Joseph Capner, of Liverpool, Grocer.
George Mathews, of High-Holbourn, horse-dealer.

* Captain Roberts was first lieutenant of the Quebec with Captain Farmer, when she was burnt in the action with the Surveillante.

1781.

Edward Stubbs, late of Audlem, near Nantwich, in Cheshire (and now a prisoner in the Castle of Chester) merchant and tanner.
 William Gurnson and William Williams, of Cheap-side, London, haberdashers and partners.
 Charles Harbone, of Stratford upon Avon, money- scrivener.
 Anthony Smith, of Palmer's Green, in the Parish of Edmonton, in Middlesex, mercer.
 Richard Tomlinson, now or late of Darlington in Norfolk, butcher.
 Richard Lowe, of Ayley, in Worcestershire, dealer in horses and hop-merchant.
 Thomas Roberts, late of Balla, in Merionethshire, in North Wales, dealer.
 John Smith, late of West Smithfield, London, oilman.
 William Maud, late of Greetland, near Halifax, in Yorkshire, clothier.
 William Eaton, of Endfield, in Middlesex, victualler.
 Thomas Price, of St. Andrew, Holbourn, London, tinman.
 John Middleton, of Salford, in Lancashire, dyer and roper.
 William Caley the younger and John Hart, both of Kingston upon Hull, grocers and copartners.
 James Darke, of Gloucester, fishmonger.
 John Cheney of Warrington, in Lancashire, fusian manufacturer.
 Charles Fergusson and James Murdoch, of Coleman-street-buildings, London, merchants and partners.
 Charles Fergusson and William Shepherd, of Coleman-street-buildings, London merchants and partners.
 Jarvis Whitehead, of Coleman-street, London, smith and ironmonger.
 Samuel Russell, of Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, tailor.
 Thomas Shelmardine, of Manchester, worsted manufacturer.
 John Fincham, late of St. Paul, Shadwell, cheesemonger.
 William Key, of Leek, in Staffordshire, button-merchant.
 Andrew Vezian, late of Gould-square, Crutched-frars, London, merchant.
 Robert Crofts, of Margate, in Kent, carpenter and builder.
 William Key and James Lucas, both of Leek, in Staffordshire, button-merchants and copartners.
 John Lawton and Caleb Lawton, of Tottenham-court-road, cheesemongers and partners.
 Richard Wilson, of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, money scrivener.
 John Finlay, of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, merchant.
 Stephen Pearson, of Thrapston, in Northamptonshire, shopkeeper.
 James Macgowan, of Pater-noster-row, London, bookseller.
 John Haworth and Edmund Haworth, late of Blackburn, in Lancashire, callico-printers, surviving partners of William Haworth, late of the same place, callico-printer.
 John Lee, of Bridgenorth, in Salop, shoemaker.
 Richard Wilks, of Narrow-street, Limehouse, brandy-merchant.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Sept. 15.

WE hear that not less than 16,000 volunteers have already offered their service to government: expresses upon expresses are hourly arriving with the most spirited and loyal addresses: we have no doubt but that within a few days there will not be an association in the kingdom that has not tendered its services. There seems to be a mutual rivalry throughout the different associations, not only which shall be foremost in displaying its attachment to government, but which shall appear most dutiful and loyal in their resolution of assistance.

A most liberal subscription has already taken place among the merchants corps, for supplying that respectable body with a complete set of camp equipage, to enable them to take the field on any service that their country may require; and a very large quantity of ammunition is to be immediately purchased and deposited in a proper place for the use of the corps upon any emergency.

What satisfaction it must be to the lord lieutenant to be able to represent to his majesty, that unanimous spirit, which at present actuates the whole kingdom to defend with their lives and fortunes, the dignity and honour of his crown. Ireland ever conspicuous for its loyalty to the Hanover family, exhibits at present such proofs of attachment to its sovereign as were perhaps never before exhibited in any nation. The whole people seem as one man possessed and impelled by the same spirit, and pursuing the same end, the safety of the kingdom, and the glory of their sovereign.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Empress of Russia has sent some young people to China to learn the language, the arts and sciences of that empire, and at the same time to establish a correspondence in those parts for the advantage of commerce. A proposal is also to be made to the sovereign of China to receive a Russian envoy extraordinary, who is to reside at Peking, and to send one in return to Russia, together with some young people to learn the manners and customs of Europe.

The establishment of several ports along the Japanese sea to Kamschatka goes on with great alacrity, and hopes are entertained of carrying the navigation of the Gulf Lena to the Persian Gulf, and by that means to unite the trade of Europe with the remotest parts of Asia.

The province of Lemberg in Poland has been greatly afflicted by locusts, which have ravaged it in many places, particularly at Snyatin, where some swarms of them settled on the 5th of August, but these were only the van-guard of an infinitely greater number which passed on the 12th, directing their course to Horodenka and beyond it; when they departed they were seen flying for six hours successively without resting, and forming a thick cloud. Their number must have been still greater in Podolia; a merchant, whose business called him thither, says, that on his journey he saw an extent of seven Polish miles entirely covered with them, and in many places they were heaped one on another a foot high, which presages an inevitable famine next year, especially as the drought and heats have scarcely left the country people any thing to subsist on.

We

We have accounts, that the plague has this year destroyed upwards of 40,000 persons in Salonica, the capital of Macedonia, near half the inhabitants of Grand Cairo, and at least one third of those of Alexandria.

Advice is received from Offend, that the ground is marked out there for two long streets and a square, for a number of capital houses for merchants; that carpenters and bricklayers flock from all parts, and are immediately employed, that good hands have high wages, and that the emperor is expected there very soon to take a view of the works carrying on.

In a village of Austrian Bavaria there lately fell a very heavy storm of thunder, lightening, and rain, which was particularly felt in an hospital, where among others was a man who had lost the use of one side by a paralytic stroke: The day after the storm fell this man found himself able to get up and walk. The Physicians were much surprised at this phenomenon, and attribute it

to the great virtues of the electric fire contained in the lightening.

A letter from Faenza, in Italy, dated July 22, says, since the nights of the 11th and 12th instant we have had several shocks of an earthquake, which till the 17th were felt with more or less violence. On the last mentioned day one happened which was more alarming than that of the fourth of April, and we thought the whole town would have been destroyed: it began with a terrible shock, followed by a very rapid waving motion parallel to the horizon from east to north, and from north to west: the earth was circularly raised from south to north, which was repeated more than once. Since that day the internal motion hath been almost continual, so that all the inhabitants have left their habitations, and retired to the country under tents, far from walls or buildings. We are informed that in the diocese several houses were destroyed, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT,

AND

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*A*N Extract from the additions to the fourth edition of the admired poem intitled SYMPATHY, will be given in our Poetical Essays for next month. Our poetical correspondents, who might have expected to see any of their favours inserted in that department this month, are requested to excuse the postponing them, as it was owing to a redundancy of prose compositions.

We must once more solicit it as a favour, that Mr. W. W. will not repeatedly send to the publisher copies of Verses that have been in other publications, nor originals too incorrect for publication. Answers to this purport, with thanks for his good intention, have been given before, and we hoped they would have closed the correspondence.

No use will be made of the circular note sent to the Editor, by Mr. Robertson, it has already been properly answered by the Editor of another Magazine.

The poetical compliment to Sir John Hamilton, is a just tribute to merit, but by no means suited to our plan, as it conveys a censure which may or may not be just. We have no authority to decide upon the propriety of the rewards bestowed by his majesty upon his officers. The king is the fountain of honours, not Lord Sandwich.

Some parts of the Monody are pleasing and correct, but the line ending with the word nose, and the five last to unfeeling Sylvia, oblige us to lay it aside.

Having received undoubted proof from the author of the Letters on Spanish Poetry, that Quevedo died in the 65th year of his age, we beg the readers of our Magazine for July will be pleased to make the necessary correction, as we have inserted 75th.

The Rules for bad Horsewomen are too particularly addressed, and satirical for insertion.

We are much obliged to our correspondent O, for his Essay on Hypocrisy, it will be found in our next. The postage of his letters will be paid with pleasure, and his future correspondence esteemed.

Lecture XIV. on Modern History, in our next.